# The Weekly Post.

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## THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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### NIGHT.

By night we lingered on the lawn,
For under foot the herb was dry;
And genial warmth; and o'er the sky
The silver haze of summer drawn;

And calm that let the tapers burn
Unwavering; not a cricket chirped;
The brook alone far off was heard,
And on the board the fluttering urn.

And back went round in fragrant skies,
And wheeled or lit the filmy shapes
That haunt the dusk, with ermine caps,
And woolly breasts, and beaded eyes.

When those others, one by one,
Withdrew themselves from me and night,
And in the house light after light
Went out, and I was left alone.

Till now the doubtful dusk revealed
The knolls once more, where couched at ease,
The white kine glimmered; and the trees
Laid their dark arms about the field.

And sucked from out the distant gloom,
A breeze began to tremble o'er
The large leaves of the sycamore,
And fluctuate all the still perfume.

And gathering freshlier overhead,
Rocked the full-foliaged elms, and swung
The heavy-folded rose, and flung
The lilies to and fro, and said:

"The dawn, the dawn!" and died away;
And East and West, without a breath,
Mix their dim lights, like life and death,
To broaden into boundless day.

For THE POST.

(The following lines were written by Rev. Clinton L——, of Chicago, who has just returned from Europe, whither he had gone for his health, and finds his young wife (who had gone to New York to meet him) too ill to return home.)

TO MY WIFE.

ON OUR TWELFTH WEDDING DAY.

Around the oak tree's hardened bark,
The loving ivy threw her arm.
Her glossy leaves his roughness hid,
His branches shielded her from harm.

The sweeping winds stript off the leaves,
The angry storm the branches broke,
But never once they ceased to cling,
That ivy and that sturdy oak.

And are they not, oh, dearest one,
A type of our long married life?
In sunshine as in darkening storm,
The husband watching o'er the wife.

In sunshine and in darkening storm,
The wife, the glory of his day,
Her sweetness lightening up the gloom,
Her presence brightening the way.

Twelve years of happiness I ween,
Since first I took thy willing hand;
Twelve years of almost endless sun,
No brighter home in all the land.

And once again the day comes round,
That heralds in our wedded bliss;
And never yet that sun has dawned,
Upon an hour as dark as this.

The hand that held the cup of joy,
Now offers both the cup of woe;
Oh, may He give to both the grace
To feel 'tis better that 'tis so.

And if the storm should further deepen,
Or if a brighter day should spring,
On ivy scorched or oak tree riven,
Each to the other fast will cling.

Cling fast on earth, and then in glory,
Redeemed by Christ, our light and life,
Find out the fulness of the sweetness
Hid in those titles, man and wife.

[From Old and New for March.]

### HER ANSWER.

Thou waitest for mine answer, while the moon
Waiteth to rise below the azure levl hills,
Ah! richer than that glory, coming soon
To fill all heaven, one word my whole heart fills—
"Lovest thou me?"

All lovers who before to me have plead,
"Tis mine own own breast I've searched for their reply.
"Love I this lover?" ever have I said:
For thee my soul forgetteth save to cry—
"Lovest thou me?"

The sacredest sweet memory of time,
The risen One who spake beside the sea,
With iteration solemn as the chime
Of the low waves, asking, "Lovest thou me?"—
"Lovest thou me?"

Oh! not as He, divinely searching down,
A frail heart's fealty to prove and know,
Do I to thee, who art high honor's crown,
Still stand, through all my tears, repeating so,—
"Lovest thou me?"

But I recall the name in love complete,
Because its wondrous meanings reach alone
The sense of miracle, and things more sweet
Than mortal thought, wherein I murmur on,—
"Lovest thou me?"

Yea; answer still with words and with thine eyes,
As, through the pauses of an altar-song
The white flames burn, for love of thy replies,—
Oh! seest thou not?—I make my asking long,—
"Lovest thou me?"

So! in this one dear asking, asked is all
That I of time or fate do seek to know.
What mortal peril could that heart appal,
Which, leaned on thine, in faith might whisper low,—
"Lovest thou me?"

And when, in the Beyond unsearched and strange,
Rise our two souls, there pausing, shall I cry,—
Are I can know it hath survived the change
What shall make worth of immortality,—
"Lovest thou me?"

—An Iowa boy of twelve years, becoming angry with the person with whom he boarded, poured kerosene oil over four horses owned by him and set them on fire. Three were burned to death before help could reach them, and the fourth was burned so badly that it had to be killed. But what shall be done with such a boy as that?

—It is stated that at a recent revival meeting in New Hampshire one of the young brethren arose and said that he had received a revelation from the Lord that it was his duty to kiss Sister——, and she, nothing loth, rejoined that if the Lord was willing she was, and the kissing was proceeded with then and there to the evident satisfaction of both parties.

### The Ghost that Appeared to Mrs. Wharton.

When my mother was a girl, some rumors began to steal through the town where she lived, about something having gone amiss with old Mrs. Wharton; for, if Mrs. Wharton was known by all the town people she was not known and respected by so many that it was really no trifle when she was seen to have the contracted brow, and the pinched look about the nose that people have when they are in alarm, or living a life of deep anxiety. Nobody could make out what was the matter. If asked, she said she was well. Her sons were understood to be perfectly respectable, and sufficiently prosperous; and there could be no doubt about the health and the dutifulness, and the cheerfulness, of the unmarried daughter who lived with her. The old lady lived in a house which was her own property, and her income though not large, was enough for comfort. What could it be that made her so suddenly, silent and grave? Her daughter was just the same as ever, except that she was anxious about the change in her mother. It was observed by one or two that the clergyman had nothing to say when the subject was spoken of in his hearing. He rolled and nodded his head and he glanced at the ceiling, and then stuck his chin deep in his shirt-frill; but these were things that he was always doing; and they might mean nothing. When inquired of about his opinion of Mrs. Wharton's looks and spirits, he shifted his weight from one foot to the other, as he stood before the fire with his hands behind him, and said, with the sweet voice and winning manner that charmed young and old, that, as far as he knew, Mrs. Wharton's external affairs were all right; and, as for peace of mind, he knew of no one who more deserved it. If the course of her life, and the temper of her mind did not entitle her to peace within, he did not know who could hope for it. Somebody whispered that it would be dreadful if a shocking disease should be seizing upon her; whereupon, he Mr. Gurney, observed that he thought he should have known if any such thing was to be apprehended. As far as a fit of indigestion went, he believed she suffered occasionally; but she did not herself admit even that. Dr. Robinson, who was present, said that Mrs. Wharton's friends might be quite easy about her helth. She was not troubled with indigestion, nor with any other complaint. People could only go on to ask one another what could be the matter. One or two agreed that Mr. Gurney had made very skillful answers, in which he was much assisted by his curious customary gestures; but that he had never said that he did not know of any trouble being on Mrs. Wharton's mind.

Soon after this, a like mysterious change came over the daughter; but no disasters could be discovered to have happened. No disease, no money losses, no family anxieties were heard of; and, by degrees, both ladies recovered nearly their former cheerfulness and ease of manner—nearly, but not altogether. They appeared somewhat subdued in countenance and bearing, and they kept a solemn silence when some subjects were talked of, which often turns up by the Christmas fireside. It was years before the matter was explained. My mother was married by that time and removed from her smoky native town to a much brighter city in the south. She used to tell us as we grew up, the story of Mrs. Wharton, and what she endured; and we could, if we had not been ashamed, have gone on to say, as if we had still been little children, "tell us again."

When we were going into the north to visit our grandparents, it was all very well to tell us of coal wagons that we should see running without horses, or iron rails laid down in the roads; and of the keelmen rowing their keelboats in the river, and all at once kicking up their right legs behind them when they gave the long pull; and of the glass houses in the town, with fire coming out of the top of the high chimneys, and of the ever burning mounds near the mouths of the coal pits, where blue and yellow flames leaped about all night, through all the year round. It was all very well to think of seeing these things but we thought much more of walking past old Mrs. Wharton's house, and perhaps inducing Mr. Gurney to tell us, in his way, the story we had so often heard my mother tell in hers.

The story was this:

One midsummer morning Mrs. Wharton was so long absent at breakfast, that her daughter found all attempts at conversation to be vain. So she quietly filled the coffee-pot, which her mother had forgotten to do, and in the middle of the forenoon ordered dinner, which she found her mother had also forgotten. They had just such a breakfasting three times more during the next fortnight. Then, on Miss Wharton crossing the hall, she met her mother in bonnet and shawl, about to go out, so early as half-past nine. The circumstance would not have been remarked, but for the mother's confused and abashed way of accounting for going out. She said she would not be gone long. She said she had a little call to make, and so on. The call was on Mr. Gurney. He had hardly done breakfast when he was told that Mrs. Wharton wished to speak with him alone.

When he entered the study, Mrs. Wharton seemed to be as unready with her words as himself, and when he shook hands with her, he observed that her hand was cold. She said she was well, however. Then came a pause, during which the good pastor was shifting from one foot to the other on the hearth rug, with his hands behind him, though there was nothing in the grate but shavings. Mrs. Wharton, meantime, was putting her veil up and down, and her gloves off and on. At last, with a constrained and painful smile, she said that she was really ashamed to say what she came to say, but she must say it; and she believed and hoped that Mr. Gurney had known her long enough to be aware that she was not subject to foolish fancies and absurd fears.

"No one further from it," he dropped, and now he fixed his eyes on her face. Her eyes fell under his, when she went on.

"For some time past, I have suffered from a most frightful visitation in the night."

"Visitation! What sort of a visitation?"

She turned visibly cold while she answered,—

"It was last Wednesday fortnight that awoke in the middle of the night—that is between two and three in the morning, when it was getting quite light, and I saw"—

She choked a little and stopped.

"Well!" said Mr. Gurney, "What did you see?"

"I saw at the foot of my bed, a most hideous—a most detestable face—gibbering and making mouths at me."

"A face!"

"Yes; I could see only the face (except, indeed, a hand upon the bedpost), because it peeped round the bedpost from behind the curtain. The curtains are drawn down to the foot of the bed."

She stole a look at Mr. Gurney. He was rolling his head; and there was a working about his mouth before he asked—

"What time did you sup that night?"

"Now," she replied, "you are not going to say, I hope, that it was nightmare. Most people would; but I hoped that you knew me better than to suppose that I eat such suppers as would occasion nightmare or that I should not know nightmare from reality."

"But, my dear Mrs. Wharton, what else can I say?"

"Perhaps you had better listen further, before you say anything."

He nodded and smiled, as much as to say, that was true.

"I have seen the same appearance on three occasions since."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, on three several nights about the same hour. And, since the first appearance, my supper has been merely bread and butter, with a glass of water. I chose to exclude nightmare, as I would exclude anything whatever that could possibly cause an appearance so horrible.',

"What sort of face is it?"

"Short and broad—silly and yet sly; and the features gibber and work—Oh fearfully!"

"Do you hear it come and go?"

"No. When I wake—(and I never used to wake in the night)—it is there; and it disappears—to say the truth—while my eyes are covered; for I cannot meet its eyes. I hear nothing. When I venture a glance, sometimes it is still there; sometimes it is gone."

"Have you missed any property?"

"No; nor found any trace whatever. We have lost nothing, and there is really not a door or a window that seems ever to have been touched; not an opening where any one could get in or out."

"And if there were, what could be the object? What does your daughter say to it?"

"Oh!" said Mrs. Wharton, rising quickly, "she does not, and, indeed, she must not know a word of it. I ought to have said at first, that what I am telling you is entirely in confidence. If I told my daughter, it must then go no further. We could not keep our servants a week, if it got out. And if I should want to let my house, I could not get a tenant. The value of the property would go down to nothing; and, in justice to my daughter, I must consider that; for it is to be hers hereafter. And we could never have a guest to stay with us. No one would sleep in the house a single night. Indeed, you must not——"

"Well, well; I will not mention it. But I don't see——"

He paused; and Mrs. Wharton replied to his thought.

"It is difficult to form conjectures—to say anything, in such a case, which does not appear to foolish too be uttered. But one must have some thoughts; and perhaps—if one can talk of possibilities—it is possible that this appearance may be meant for me alone; and therefore, if I can conceal it from my daughter till I am convinced whether it is meant for me alone——"

"I would soon try that," observed Mr. Gurney. Seeing Mrs. Wharton look wistfully at him he continued.

"My advice is that you have your daughter sleep with you, after hearing your story. Try whether she can see this face."

"You do not think she would?"

"I think she would not. My dear friend, if I were a medical man, I could tell you facts which you are little aware of—anecdotes of the strange tricks which our nerves play with us—of delusions so like reality—"

"Do you think I have not considered that?" exclaimed the poor lady. "Mr. Gurney, I did not think you would try to persuade me out of my senses, when I tell you, that four times I have seen in daylight, and when wide awake, and in perfect health, what I have said."

Mr. Gurney was very gentle; but, as he said, what could he suggest but indigestion, or some such cause of nervous disturbance? Yet his heart smote him when his old friend laid her forehead against the mantel-piece, and cried heartily.

He did all he could. He tried indefatigably, though in vain to persuade her to let her daughter share the spectacle; and he went the same day, when Miss Wharton was out for her walk, and the servant were at dinner, to examine the house. He made no discovery. The gratings of the underground cellars were perfect. The attics had no trap doors; and the house had no parapet. The chimneys were too high and narrow for any one to get in at the top. No window or door was ever found unfastened in the morning. Mrs. Wharton did not think she could engage for courage enough to get out of bed, or to look beyond the curtains. Nor could she promise not to draw her curtains. The face had never appeared within them; and they seemed a sort of protection where there was no other.

Without having made any promises, she went so far as to start up in bed the next time she saw the face. The eyes winked horribly at her; the head nodded—and was gone. The beating of her heart prevented her hearing anything at that time; but once or twice during the autumn she fancied she heard a light and swift footstep in the passage. She always left her room door open, for the sake of the same sort of feeling of security that most people crave when they shut and bolt theirs. If this was a ghost, bolts would not keep it out; and she could fly the more easily through the open door if her terror became too great to be endured alone. For the first time, she now burned a night light in her chamber, as the nights lengthened, and not a dim, flickering rush candle, but a steady wax light. She knew that her daughter wondered at the strange extravagance; but she could not bear darkness, or a very feeble light, when the thing might be behind the curtain.

Throughout October, the visits were almost nightly. In the first week in November they suddenly ceased; and many weeks passed away without a return. that Mrs. Wharton began to be a little alarmed about her own wits, and to ask herself whether, after all, it was not possible that this was a trick of the nerves. One night in January, that doubt, at least, was settled; for there, at the same bed-post, was the same face. Mrs. Wharton was now, after this interval, subdued at once. She had borne, for half a year, her pastor's suspicions of her digestion and of her wisdom, and now she really wanted sympathy. She let him tell her daughter (let him, rather than tell it herself, because he could make light of it; and she could not); and she gladly agreed to let her daughter sleep with her. For long, she gained nothing by it.

During the whole fortnight that the visits now continued, Miss Wharton never once saw the face. She tried to wake the moment her mother touched her; she tried to keep awake; but she never saw the face; and after that fortnight it did not come again till April.

One bright May dawn, she saw it. Her mother pulled her wrist, and she waked up to a sight which burned itself in upon her brain. She suppressed a shriek at the moment; but she could not tell Mr. Gurney of it afterwards, without tears. She wanted that day to leave the house immediately; but the thought of her mother's long suffering with this horror, the consideration of the serious consequence of declaring themselves ghost-seers in the town, and of the disastrous effect upon their property, and of the harmlessness of the ghost, induced her to summon up her courage, and bear on. She did more. When a little inured, she one night sprang out of bed, rushed round the foot of it, and out upon the landing. The stairs were still dim in the dawn; but she was confident that she saw something moving there—passing down the hall. As soon as she could make the servants attend her, she told them she believed somebody was in the house; and all the four women—two ladies and two maids—went armed with pokers and shovels, and examined the whole house. They found nothing, neither in the chimneys, nor under the beds, nor in any closet—nothing, from cellar to attic. And when the maids had recovered a little, they agreed what a tiresome and wearying thing it was when ladies took fancies. This was only their first night of disturbance. Miss Wharton called them up three times more; and then she gave the matter up. The servants thought her strangely altered, and wished she might not be going to be ill.

Thus matters went on for some years. The oddest thing was the periodicity of the visits. In winter they were rare; but there was a short series in or about January, after which they ceased till the end of March or the beginning of April. They went on through nearly the whole winter, with one or two intervals of about a fortnight. The servants never even suspected the existence of the mystery. Their ladies never mentioned it, and no article was ever displaced at night. The ladies became in time so accustomed to the appearance as to bear it almost without uneasiness. It occurred to them sometimes, how odd it was to be living under the weight of such a mystery; and they were silent when ghosts were talked about, and felt and looked very serious when ghosts were laughed at, but their alarm had subsided. The thing never did them any harm; and they had now got merely to open drowsy eyes to see if it was there; and to drop to sleep the moment it was there no longer. This may seem strange to those who have not (and also to those who have) seen ghosts; but we none of us know what we may come to, and these two ladies reached the point of turning their heads on their pillows, without much beating of the heart, under the gibbering of a hideous ghost.

One circumstance worth noting is that the thing once spoke. After one of its mocking nods, it said, "I come to see you whenever I please." When Mr. Gurney was told this, he asked whether the language was English, and what sort of English it was. It must have been English, as the ladies did not observe anything remarkable. As to the dialect, it had no particular impression upon them, but when they came to remember and consider they thought it must have been the broad dialect of the district, which they were accustomed to hear in the kitchen, and in the streets and shops every day. This was all. Amid the multitude of nightly visitations, no explanation—no new evidence—occured for several years. Mr. Gurney was not fond of being puzzled. His plan was to dismiss from his mind what puzzled him. He seldom inquired after the ghost; and when he did he always received the same answer.

One morning, after the lapse of years, Mr. Gurney called to ask the ladies if they would like to join the party to see a glass-house. The residents of manufacturing towns cannot intrude in such places at their own pleasure, but (as is well known) take their opportunity when on arrival of strangers, or other such occasion, opens the doors of any manufactory. Mr. Gurney was the first man in the town, in regard to doing the honors of it. All strangers were introduced to him; and the doors of all show places flew open before him. He was wont to invite his friends in turn to accompany him and his party of strangers to these show places; and he now invited the Whartons to the glass-house. Miss Wharton was unavoidably engaged at school; but her mother went.

When the whole party was standing near one of the furnaces, observing the coarsest kind of glass blowing—that of green glass bottles—Mrs. Wharton suddenly seized Mr. Gurney's arm with one hand, while with the other she pointed, past the glare, to a figure on the other side of the furnace.

"That's the face!" she exclaimed in great agitation.

"Keep quiet, and pull down your veil," said Mr. Gurney, in her ear. She drew back into the shadow, and let down her veil, feeling scarcely able to stand. Mr. Gurney did not offer her an arm, he had something else to do.

"Who is that man?" he inquired of the foreman who was showman at the moment.

The man inquired about looked scarcely human. He was stunted in figure, in face, and hideous—making all allowance for the puffing out of his cheeks, as he blew vigorously at the end of the long pipe he was twirling in his baboon-like hands.

"That poor fellow, sir? His name is Middleton. He is a half-wit—indeed, very nearly a complete idiot. He is just able to do what you see—blow the coarsest kind of glass."

Mr. Gurney wished to speak with him, and the poor creature was summoned. He came grinning, and he grinned yet more when he was requested to show the glass-house to the gentleman. Mrs. Wharton, with her veil down, hung on her friend's arm, and they followed the idiot, who was remarkably light-footed (for a wonder), to the place he was most fond of. He took them down to the annealing chamber; and then he observed that it was "a nice warm place o' nights." Being asked how he knew that, he began pointing with his finger at Mrs. Wharton, and peeping under her bonnet. Being advised to look him in the face, she raised her veil; and he sniggled and giggled, and said he had seen her many a time when she was asleep, and many a time when she was awake; and another lady, too, who was not there. He hid himself down here when the other men went away—it was so warm! and then he could go when he pleased, and see "her there," and the other, when they were asleep.

Mr. Gurney enticed him to whisper how he managed it; and then, with an air of silly cunning, he showed a little square trap door in the wall, close by the floor, through which he said he passed. It seemed too small for the purpose. but he crept in and out again. On the other side, he declared, was Mrs. Wharton's cellar. It was so. Far distant as the glasshouse seemed from her house, it ran back so far, the cellar running back also, that they met. No time was lost in sending round to the cellar, and, by a conversation held through the trap-door, it was ascertained that when Mrs. Wharton's stock of coals was low, that is, in summer, and before a fresh supply came in mid-winter, Middleton could get in, and did get in, almost every night. When he did not appear, it was only because the coals covered the trap-door.

Who shall say with what satisfaction the ladies watched the nailing up of the trap-door, and with what a sense of blissful comfort they retired to rest henceforth? Who shall estimate the complacency of the good clergyman at this complete solution of the greatest mystery he had ever encountered? Who will not honor the courage and fortitude of the ladies, and rejoice that their dwelling escaped the evil reputation of being a haunted house? Lastly, who will not say that most of the goblin tales extant may, if enquired into, be as easily accounted for as that appertaining to the good Mrs. Wharton; which has this advantage over all other ghost stories;—it is perfectly and literally true.

### LIFE IN LAPLAND.

**What a Traveler Saw and Heard at Quickjock.**

Capt. Hutchinson, of the British artillery service, has published in London, a lively and charming book, under the title of "Try Lapland, a Fresh Field for Summer Tourists." The captain and his wife desiring a summer vacation out of the beaten track of English tourists, fled away to Lapland, and went to see the midnight sun at the extraordinary little hamlet of Quickjock. This picturesque and important town consists of four houses and a church, and may be accepted as the ultamate expression of Lapland. "Picture to yourself," says Capt. Hutchinson, "two Swiss valleys, united together at the head of a lake. The low ground covered with small birch and willow, of exquisitely vivid green, a beautiful contrast to the dark forest of pine which rises immediately above it. The trees, already diminutive at the base, become more and more stunted as they approach the summit. Where the forest ceases, the shrubby willows, not more than two feet high, commence; and then we find a region where little is to be seen but mosses and lichens, close to the great fell running up to the Norweigen frontier; and, crowning all a magnificent back ground of eternal snow. The village, with about thirty wooden houses (including barns and outhouses), all colored bright red, stands on a grassy slope reaching to the water's edge. The tiny church, also of bright red wood, is built on an isolated hillock. Two rivers help to form the lake; the first flows down one valley in quiet grandeur, while the second bursts over immense masses of granite in hurried fury, making three falls of excessive beauty, the roar of which can be heard for miles. Add to all this a clearness of atmosphere peculiar only to the Arctic circle, and a dryness which never allows of a fog, and this is Quickjock."

Quickjock wore its gayest aspect at the time of this visit. The Lapps had come thither from all parts, to attend the service in the little church. St. John's day is their great festival, on which they commemorate the arrival of summer. The pastor had at least twenty mouths to supply with food, and every morning two boats set off with nets to the lake for the day's supply. They would return about 11 A. M. with a large quantity of fish; but it was never too large for the consumers, who would each of them eat six pounds as easily as one pound, if set before them. Nothing was ever left for the morrow. They subsist entirely on fish, milk, and rye bread.

The harmless little people pleased the travelers immensely. "There was a nice little couple," says Captain Hutchinson, "we took a great fancy to, and, after much consultation, decided to our satisfaction which was the boy and which was the girl. As both men and women have long hair, and neither whiskers nor beard, and dress alike in high blue cloth billycock hats, and reindeer skin coats and leggings, it is almost impossible to distinguish them. We asked them how old they were, and whether they belonged to the school. The laugh was against us, when we found the gentleman to be twenty-six, and the lady, his wife, twenty-four, instead of fourteen and twelve, as we had settled them to be." In this lovely living Lilliput, pototoes are the size of walnuts, lamb steaks as big as larks, and a calf about the dimensions of a large cat. No doctor is within one hundred miles, for the Lapps are never ill until just before they die; and the one doctor even at Lulea is in despair at the want of patients. The effects of climate are very curious to watch. The summer has set in, and everything seemed to be growing, by steam; though Quickjock lies at such an altitude that an hour's walk up any of the mountains round would bring one to perpetual snow. With the warmth come the mosquitoes, which are as troublesome to the natives as to the visitors, and are prepared against by covering the tops of the chimneys with sods of earth, and kept out by never opening the windows at all, and the doors only for the indispensable moment of ingress and egress.

### VARIETIES.

—The latest fancy name for a girl come from Iowa, in the shape of "Bellie."

—"Make me a jacket of Pa's old coat," is the latest song, to take the place of about being put to bed.

—So much ice has been stored away in New England this season that the ice dealers there fear the price will be so low that they will lose heavily.

—A good story is told of a German shoemaker in Utica, who having made a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, made the following reply to him when he called for the article: "Der poots ish not quite done, but der bill ish made out."

—The latest thing in New York is theater parties. One given last week filled the whole parquet at Wallack's and was followed by a supper at Delmonico's.

—The new shades in evening silks are "peach-blossom" and "sky-blue" for the blondes, and the "cameo" shades ranging from saffron to pale cream color for the brunettes.

—An ambitious citizen of Rome, Ga., endeavored to eat three quarts of oysters recently. A local paper says "it was a way he had of signing an engagement to slumber in the valley."

—The African diamonds, about which such a fuss has been made, do not take in London, where they are pronounced to be far inferior to the Golconda sparklers.

—Mrs. Brough, in a communication to a Milwaukee paper says: "I don't wish my four daughters to be elbowed at the polls by vile women; therefore I am against woman suffrage.

—The New Haven police have a sharp eye on every boy between the ages of six and sixteen that is seen on the street during school hours. Such as cannot account for themselves are arrested for truancy.

—A citizen of Rutland, Vt., standing near some platform scales the other day, asked a colored individual, "Can a nigger weigh hogs?" To which the colored man replied, "Put yourself on dem scales, and see if he can't."

—The Medical Gazette suggests an inquiry whether the common practice of putting up chewing tobacco in lead foil may not account for some of the numerous cases of lead poisoning not traced to any recognized source.

—Francis Creeley aged 80, often said he would be willing to die when he had seen his youngest granddaughter married. He attended her wedding the other evening, near St. Louis, and taking part in the dance, fell dead without a groan at her feet.

—A young woman, not more than twenty years old, starved to death in Rochester on Thursday last. She had striven silently to support herself after being deserted by a worthless husband, and was too proud to let her poverty be known.

—A suit is pending in Piscataquis county Md., by Charles Haines against M. Nutting, brought to recover pay for luncheons, horse baitings, and courting fires, furnished to the defendant to the amount of ninety dollars while courting the plaintiff's daughter.

—An item in an account sued upon in Winneshiek county, Iowa, is, "For burning a hole in my hall, and dancing therein, ten dollars." A man who would burn a hole in anybody's hall and then dance in it, deserves to be sued.

—"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend who was walking with him in his garden, and stumbled into a pit full of water. "No matter," said the friend, blowing the mud and water out of his mouth, "I've found it."

—John Harrop of Oldham in Lancashire, England, was fined forty shillings recently for cruelty to a goose. He had officiated at a dog race, taking a goose and shaking it before the dogs at the starting point, and allowing them to bite and tear the fowl at the close.

—A Hoosier critic heard Nilsson the other day, and the tones of her voice, he says, fell on "the tender tendrils of his heart" like the "bubbling music of distant waterfalls on a bed of crushed roses." We don't exactly understand that. Perhaps he meant to write "crushed noses."

—A handsome suit of ornaments has been finished as a gift from the Scotch servants and tenantry at Balmoral to her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. The gift consists of a necklet pendant and ear-rings, containing thirty-five fine Scotch pearls, beautifully matched, and of rare size and orient, mounted in eighteen caret gold.

—A New Hampshire *pater families* was recently asked by an ambitious young man to bestow upon him the honor of his daughter's hand. The old gentleman graciously responded, "Why of course, you may have her, and don't you know some likely young man who will take the other?"

—A St. Albans paper gets enthusiastic over the maple sweet prospect: "Sap pails so silvery in their shine, and so many, that we are reminded of Solomon's time, when silver was as the stones of the street, nothing accounted of, are wending countryward by wagon loads. May they overflow with liquid sweetness enough to syrup the pancakes of the million, whereof we are one."

—The Warsaw (Wyoming County) New Yorker tells a little story at its own expense. Recently it advertised for a copy of its own issue for July 7, to complete a file, and an appreciative lady subscriber, who carefully preserves her papers, reminded the publisher that he had a patriotic or lazy spasm that week, and skipped one issue because of the occurrence of the Fourth of July, a circumstance which had entirely escaped his memory.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR..... D. A. MYERS.
JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
165 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alle
Pittsburgh, Monday March 6, 1871.


ONE hundred heathen Chinee can be delivered at Memphis for $7,000.—*Phila. Press.*

The business of delivering the "heathen Chinee" at so much per head, will be a very congenial one to the Radical leaders, who believe in bayonets at the polls, compulsory education, and the oppression of the masses generally.

A BOSTON clergyman, on Sunday last, declined to read from his pulpit an announcement of a church fair, on the grounds that the Scriptures did not authorize such a course to raise money.—*Exchange.*

When the Boston clergy refuse to take steps for raising money, there must be something essentially wrong in the "Hub." Some of the "felloes" must be loose.

THEODORE TILTON thinks that GRANT'S administration "is too good to be bad and too bad to be good." This mongrel condition of things reminds one very much of the state of the old lady's dress, which was "too dirty to wear and too clean to wash." Something a little more positive would suit the people better.

A LARGE number of the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature visited Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday last. During the evening a grand Democratic banquet was held, and speeches made by Speaker MACK of the Indiana House, General THOMAS EWING, and other distinguished gentlemen.

FROM the array of Democratic talent mentioned in connection with the Ohio Governorship, the people of that State ought not fail to make a good choice this fall. Among the distinguished names spoken of in the press, we notice the following: Messrs. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, THOMAS EWING, GEORGE W. MCCOOK, RUFUS P. RANNEY, HUGH J. JEWETT, DURBIN WARD, and WILLIAM H. GROESBECK. Either of them would make an unusually good Governor.

TWO YEARS of General Grant's Administration being now completed, Mr. Boutwell reports the reduction by payment of the principal of the National Debt since March 1, 1869, at $204,754,413, or a little over *One Hundred Millions of Dollars per annum.* O that we could have had the forecast to keep right on at this rate till the last dime of the debt was paid, or at least till all that remained had been funded in an American Consol paying one per cent. interest at the close of each quarter! And, had the Treasury been kept empty by buying up or paying off debt, it might have been done.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

During these two years GRANT'S administration has collected, through the various Federal tax-gatherers, about $700,000,000 in taxes, or about $350,000,000 per annum. What has become of the other half million of the people's money? At the present rate of doing things,—accepting as true the assertion that one hundred millions a year is being paid off, it would take thirty years, and necessitate the collection of ten billions five hundred millions of dollars to pay off the debt and carry on the government. We have some doubts about the economy of this sort of financial policy.

### DE GREY AND RIPON.

This gentleman, a distinguished member of Joint High Commission, it is announced, will give a dinner during this week, to the American members of the Commission. He takes rank among the leading statesmen of Great Britain, and unites within himself the distinction of two great houses.

GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, (the Earl of Grey and Ripon,) is now in his forty-fifth year. He is the oldest son of FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON, the First Earl of Ripon, who was created an Earl in 1833, in consideration of his distinguished services to the State.

The present Earl was born in London in 1827, and up the time of his father's death, which occurred in 1859, was known as Lord GODERICH, a title which he inherited ancestrally. The older RIPON was a Tory in politics, and his son largely imbibed his political notions, which, by the change of political conditions, have become partially modified.

During the years 1857-8-9 the present Earl represented the constituency of West Riding in Parliament. For a time he retired from politics, but in April, 1863, became Secretary of War, taking the place of Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS. In February 1866, when the Earl RUSSELL reconstructed the Cabinet, which survived for so brief a period, DE GREY AND RIPON was made Secretary for India, a position that had once been filled by his father, but resigned it in June of the same year, along with the rest of RUSSELL'S Cabinet.

In December, 1868, he became Lord President of the Council, which position we believe, he held until quite recently. He is regarded as a statesman of more than ordinary ability, and a man tenacious of the hereditary honor of the British crown, a fact which led to his appointment upon the Joint High Commission.

### THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Since the inauguration of President GRANT, strange developments come up from time to time concerning the rather dubious acts of first one and then another member of his family, all of whom have been duly provided with office, and put on the high road to fortune.

The latest comes to light through the Cincinnati press, in which the father of the President appears in the *role* of an office broker. The following letter from Captain H. G. STOMS, late in the Internal Revenue Department, fully demonstrates that the venerable JESSE has an eye to business:

CINCINNATI, O., January 16, 1871.

GENERAL U. S. GRANT, President—*Sir:* I understand that, through the influence of Mr. Jesse R. Grant, Messrs. Pullan and Weitzel have been appointed as Collector and Assessor of the First and Second Ohio Consolidated Districts. Mr. Jesse R. Grant has favored my removal for over a year for the following reasons, viz: He requested of me the reappointment of a removed gauger—displaced for misconduct in office—accompanied with a proposition which I sincerely trust I may never be compelled to disclose to any one but yourself. He (Mr. Grant,) in conversation with me, made use of these words, substantially: "*So and So* has offered me five hundred dollars for a re-appointment as gauger. He is a rascal; but if you will recommend him I will take his money and give you one-half of it." I declined, hence his opposition.

My friends are curious to know why Mr. Grant, my supposed warmest advocate, did not secure for me either the Assessorship or Collectorship of the new District. I trust when I hear from you I will be enable to reply that there is no further occasion to interrogate me upon the subject.

[Signed] H. G. STOMS.

But this letter from Capt. STOMS to the President of the United States is by far too serious a matter to be made light of. It demonstrates that there is something radically wrong in the management of the affairs of government, since so prominent a member of the President's household, and one holding an important office, is so ready to barter public offices, that he would sell them for five hundred dollars each and divide the money. It is a fact well known in those localities that in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky, JESSE R. GRANT influences almost entirely all appointments to office. If he was thus ready to sell offices in one instance, it is not the least bit improbable that he has done the act in other instances.

Captain STOMS makes the direct charge and offers proof to sustain it. Now can President GRANT afford to let the matter pass by? If he does he will only confirm public opinion in the belief that the charge is true, as well as create a well-founded suspicion as to the honesty of his own administration in its most ordinary details.

From the beginning it has been apparent to all who looked at the matter properly, that the President was anxious to enrich his family by his official position. Unseemly developments of this character have arisen on several occasions. The public mind has never yet been satisfied that he was not connected with the CORBIN gold speculation. This new development relative to the elder GRANT will not have a tendency to blot out suspicion.

### THE GERMAN INDEMNITY.

Later accounts of the terms of peace, and the pecuniary indemnity demanded by Germany, develops the fact that the indemnity demanded is enormous, and what was originally thought to be a cable mistake turns out to be true.

The money indemnity demanded by the German Emperor, reaches the enormous sum of $1,000,000,000. THIERS has purchased a peace for France, at a figure that will financially ruin her, if indeed it can ever be paid, and give the nation the largest public debt of any nation in the world.

The French public debt at the beginning of the year 1870 was $2,600,000,000. This was increased about $6,000,000,000 by loans during the war. To meet the German demand, it will necessitate the payment actually of $1,500,000,000, so that France will find herself pressed down with the enormous debt of $4,700,000,000.

The question arises as to the probability of France being able to negotiate the necessary loan in her present political condition, or in fact, whether she is at all likely to reach that condition in the immediate future. The statement that BARON ROTHSCHILD has offered to negotiate the loan is wholly improbable. He is too good a financier to go into such a transaction blindly.

The New York *Times* assumes that the financial questions of France are three in point of importance, and mutually effect each other. The first relates to the probable stability of the government to be selected by the French people; the second, to the amount of the loan likely to be subscribed for by France herself; and the third, to the expansiveness of French taxation. Suppose a constitutional monarchy to be securely established in France, it is highly probable that the capitalists of the country would subscribe to the full measure of their ability for a share of the national burden. The Orleanists are in favor with the commercial and moneyed classes, and would, in the estimation of these sections of the people, and probably in that of Europe at large, be credited with a larger expectation of existence than any republic, however moderate. It must not, however, be forgotten that the comparative facility with which the Empire raised money, arose from its success in drawing out the hoards of petty proprietors and tradesmen from the very unproductive places of deposit which still find favor with this class of Frenchmen. It is extremely doubtful whether either Orleanists or Republicans would have, for some time, at least, the same success, while the extent to which Prussian requisitions have depleted these private accumulations renders them at the same time less available, and will make their possessors inclined to hold on with more than accustomed tenacity to what remains.

The question of taxation in France is likely to prove an important one, and will probably determine whether indeed the whole debt shall not be repudiated. The yearly increase of the public debt of France will scarcely fall short of $100,000,000 in interest arising upon this indebtedness, and the deficits which for years have pertinaciously clung to the Imperial Budgets.

The main sources of French revenue are the land taxes, taxes on trade and personal property, post-office and customs, and excise and monopolies. Nearly twenty-five per cent. of the entire revenue is derived from what is called the registration and stamp duties, which are chiefly levied upon land in the indirect manner of a tax upon transfers, either by sale or testament, of real estate. Proprietors pay directly another nine per cent. of the entire revenue raised by the National Government in the form of the *Foncier* tax, besides paying a similar amount to the local Governments.

Assuming that the real estate in France is worth six hundred and thirty millions of dollars, it is already taxed to the extent of nearly fifteen per cent. by the general and local governments. It is very problematical whether any more can be got out of it by either. The excise duties on alchoholic liquors, tobacco, &c., yield about thirty-five per cent. of the total revenues—which does not look favorable for an increase in this direction. In fact their appears no possible avenue open for the increase of the public revenue, at all adequate to meet the increased demands of the largely augmented public indebtedness.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following *resume* of prior treaties of peace and indemnities paid by France and Prussia in consequence of wars between the two or some other European power.

In 1815, when the Empire fell to pieces, after the defeat of Bonaparte at Waterloo, and France had to settle accounts with Europe, she lost no territory, though a considerable sum in hard cash was exacted by the conquerors. The limits of France were then fixed as they had been in 1790, while Louis XVI, was reigning, with a few exceptions amounting to only twenty square leagues in all, while she was allowed to retain the territory of Venasin, on the east bank of the Rhine, formerly belonging to the Pope, and now comprised in the Department of Vaclise. This had been the first conquest of the Revolution, and contains an area of forty square leagues. So, on the territorial settlement of 1815, France actually gained twenty square leagues. Her loss was in money.

A contribution of 700,000,000 francs ($140,000,000) was exacted by the allied powers, to be paid regularly day by day as an indemnity for the expense of their last armaments, after the return of Bonaparte from Elba. In addition, France had to pay 735,000,000 francs ($147,500,000) as an indemnity to the allied powers for the contributions which the French troops, at various times during the war, had exacted from them, besides 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) to the lesser powers who had subsequently joined the Alliance. The whole amount of the payments was 1,535,000,000 francs, or $307,500,000. This, which is not one-third of the indemnity now exacted, is described by Alison, the historian, as "probably the greatest money payment ever exacted from any one nation since the beginning of the world." Also, as a measure alike of security to Europe and protection to the newly-established dynasty in France, an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, belonging to the Allies, and under command of the Duke of Wellington, was put in possession of sixteen of the principal fortresses of France, for a period of not less than three or more than five years. This Army of Occupation, as it was called, was entirely maintained, paid, and clothed at the cost of the French nation. In three years, France having made all her stipulated payments, and her government having the appearance of stability and character, all the foreign troops were withdrawn. This was done in November, 1818, France paying $50,000,000 to the Allied Powers for the privilege of having the term of military occupation thus reduced.

Prussia, it appears, now gets Alsace, a small section of Lorraine, and a thousand million dollars as indemnity from France. Let it be remembered that this is payment for the past as well as the present. By the treaty of Tilsit, in July, in July, 1807, Prussia was doomed to pay $101,000,000 to France, which, the German historian Schoell states, ran up to $147,950,000 when everything was taken into account. At that time the whole revenues of Prussia were only about $30,000,000, so that this fine amounted to nearly five years' annual income.

### THE LATE CONGRESS—ITS SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION.

The New York *Herald* (Radical,) writes the obituary of the Forty-first Congress, and is by no means choice in its terms. After giving a long list of important measures, including the repeal of the Income Tax, that were ruthlessly strangled by Congress, the *Herald* wants to know "on the other hand, what schemes of private jobs it did not foster and promote? Let the reckless manner in which the public domain was voted away to great railroad corporations answer. Let the peculiar legislation by which the securities of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were appreciated at the expense of the National Treasury answer. Let those projects for making the people of the United States pay for the losses incurred by the South in the rebellion answer. These schemes, together with political measures to keep alive rancor between the sections, and to establish a Federal police to control elections in the states, occupied the time of Congress to the exclusion of these useful and necessary measures of legislation to which we first referred. In a word, the expiring Congress may, with its last breath, repeat that confessional phrase of the Episcopal liturgy, "We have done those things we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things that we ought to have done, and there is no health in us."

As the *Herald*, along with the other Radical journals of the land, is among the chief mourners for the lately defunct Congress, we presume that we are entitled to accept as true, the eulogiums passed upon the dead.

THE following letter appears in the Cincinnati papers:

"[Private and Confidential.]

"CINCINNATI, January 16, 1871.

"*U. S. Grant President of the United States:*

"SIR—In all your eventful career, in the army and in the Presidency, I have ever been your unflinching friend. An imperative necessity now demands, at my hands, the indictment of a letter to you of an extremely painful nature.

"The newspapers are reporting the discharge of my son, Captain Horace G. Stoms, from the Assessor's office, through the influence of the President's father.

"Now, Mr. President, if you knew all the facts in the case, that deed would never have been perpetrated. My son has lost a small office, but, thank God, not his honor. And it is for this adherence to principle that he is cut off in the nick of time, when an office presented itself of such emoluments as might do him justice. A few discreditable people in this region finding out that the President's father had a weakness in the love of money, sought his influence with my son to be made gaugers of whisky, by bribery. My son nipped it in the bud, and to this day, out of pure pity for his infirmity (the President's father's) and respect for the President, he has kept the matter from publicity. Suffice it to say, an exposure would dishonor his name and be injurious to the administration that sought his advice alone against troops of friends for Captain Stoms. And now, Mr. President, I am a man of character, and speak of that *which I do personally know.* I would be glad of a private interview, but that is not possible now. But what I have written to you is done more in sorrow than in anger. All I want for my son is stern justice, and this he has not had. No mortal knows of my sending this letter. Neither of my sons.

"All I have to say in conclusion is, let justice be done, though the Heavens fall.

"Yours truly. WILLIAM STOMS."

THE *Daily Morning Leader* has suspended publication; temporarily only, it is claimed. It is said that a full and complete account of the transactions of the Company will ere long be laid before the public. Such an account would doubtless furnish rich and instructive reading, and show the roughness of the seas which a journalistic ship first launches upon. Perhaps a two-cent paper could be made a success in Cincinnati, but those who try the experiment must be prepared to sink many thousands of dollars before seeing the dawn of success.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The *Leader* was a member of the American Press Association.

For the Post.

The Fifteenth Amendment having proved almost a failure in helping the lame Radical dog over the stile, it has ceased to be regarded by its makers as a catholicon in political medical science; the doctors have concocted a new remedy called the *Enforcement Act*; which is to be applied to the northern extremity of the body politic, in those great centers where the naturalized voters are most numerous. Grant smokes quietly, as Lewis Napoleon did before the *coup d'etat* which crushed the French Republic beneath the heel of his military boots; but his blowers and strikers are at work, and the people must be roused from their slumbers or they will sleep away the last vestige of freedom.

The cold calculating silent man in the White House will like nothing better than to let loose his myrmidons upon the unarmed people of our principal cities, and Napoleon-like, seize upon the Imperial scepter as the guerdon of his daring. Frank Blair was right when he predicted that Grant, once in the White House, would strive to remain there for life. This election law, which tramples over every intervening obstacle created by State laws and by the Constitution itself, must be resisted; we are fully competent to choose our own election officers, and the General Government has no right to interfere.

Free government itself is now at stake. The recent feats of the Radicals, instead of making them hesitate, has only satisfied them that for them there is no alternative but to grasp more power or lose all they now possess. They have boldly struck out against the rights of the people, and God grant that the people may have the courage to strike back.

The plot deepens, and Democratic politics has no room for cowards, or halters between two opinions. The times of the American Revolution are coming around again. The cloud which arose nearly a century ago was no bigger than the one which now appears. Let our watchword be "No soldiers at the ballot box."

RETSOFWA.

### THE TREATY.

**What it Contains—The Territory Ceded by France—The Future Franco-Prussian Frontier—The Evacuation of France—The Indemnity—The Immediate Release of Prisoners, &c.**

THE PEACE TREATY.

The following is a *resume* of the preliminaries of peace and convention between Count Bismarck and the other German Plenipotentiaries with MM. Thiers and Favre.

THE CESSION OF TERRITORY.

ARTICLE 1 provides that France renounces all right to the territories named as follows:

The line of demarcation between France and Germany, as at first proposed, is retained, with one exception. It commences in the northwestern frontier, at the canton of Cattendom, in the Department of the Moselle, runs thence to Thionville, Briey and Gorse, skirts the southwestern and southern boundaries of the arrondissement of Metz, thence proceeds in a direct line to Chateau Salno, and at Pettoncourt, in that arrondissement, turns and follows the crest of the mountains between the valleys of the rivers Seille and Vezouze, in the Department of Meurthe, to the canton of Schirmeck, in the northwestern corner of the Department of the Vosges; thence it runs to Saales, dividing that commune, and after that coincides with the western frontiers of the Upper and Lower Rhine Departments until it reaches the canton of Belfort; thence it passes diagonally to the canton of Delle, and there terminates by reaching the Swiss frontier.

An alteration made at the last moment in these boundaries gives Belfort to France and cedes additional territory around Metz to Germany.

These lines are to mark the boundary of the territory which the German empire shall possess forever. A high commission is to be formed, composed of representatives of both nations, to regulate the frontier. The following modifications, are however, allowed:—In the Department of Moselle the villages of Marie aux Chenes and of Vionville are to belong to the Germans, and in the Department of Haut Rhin the city and fortress of Belfort are to remain in possession of the French.

THE WAR INDEMNITY.

ART. 2. It is agreed in this article that France shall pay to Germany five milliards of francs as a war indemnity—one milliard, at least, in 1871, and the rest in the space of three years from the ratification of the treaty of peace.

THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

ART. 3 provides that the evacuation of France by the German forces shall commence on the ratification of the treaty by the National Assembly. The German troops will then immediately quit Paris and the left bank of the Seine, and also the Departments of Cher, Indre et Loire and Seine Inferieure. The French troops will remain behind the Loire till the signature of a definitive treaty of peace, excepting in Paris, where the garrison is not to exceed 40,000 men. The Germans are to evacuate the right bank of the Seine gradually after the signature of a definitive treaty of peace and the payment of half a million of francs. After the payment of two milliards the Germans are to hold the Departments of Marne, Ardennes, Meuse, Vosges and Meurthe and the fortress of Belfort. After the payment of three milliards the Germans are to keep only 50,000 troops in France; but if sufficient money guarantees are given the Germans will evacuate the country completely at once; otherwise the three milliards will carry interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the ratification of the treaty until final payment.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE CEDED TERRITORY.

ART. 4. The German troops are to make no further requisitions, but the French government will find food for the army of occupation. In the ceded departments favorable arrangements will be made with the inhabitants, and time will be given them to move out if they please. No obstacle will be placed in the way of their emigration.

PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE RELEASED.

ART. 6. It is provided in this article that all prisoners of war shall be liberated immediately after the ratification of the treaty. The French railways are to lend carriages and engines to the Germans at the same price as they charge the French Government.

FINAL SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

ART. 7. Immediately on the ratification of the treaty it will be definitely signed at Brussels.

MANAGEMENT OF THE OCCUPIED DEPARTMENTS.

ART. 8. In this it is agreed that the management of all the occupied departments shall be handed over to French officials, subject, however, to the German commanders, in the interest of the German troops.

OTHER MATTERS.

ART. 9. It is well understood that the Germans have no authority over the departments not occupied by them.

ART. 10. These presents are to be submitted and done by the 26th of February.

THE AGREEMENT FOR THE OCCUPATION OF PARIS.

The subsequent Convention provides as follows:

Article 1 prolongs the armistice to the 12th of March.

Article 2 provides for the occupation of Paris by 30,000 Germans, and agrees to the separation of the French and German troops.

Article 3 agrees that no more requisitions shall be made by the German troops. If any are made the mistake will be rectified.

The treaty winds up with the usual words, "Done at Versailles, this 26th of February, 1871."

### Don Piatt on the Washington Monument—Further Artistic Abominations.

I understand that an effort is about being made to raise a fund for the purpose of completing the Washington Monument of this place. The Washington Monument, when completed, looked at from an artistic point of view would resemble a cane stuck in a pumpkin. The long slender shaft, out of all proportion to itself, would rise from the roof of a nondescript building, that is, in its details a violation of every artistic decency known to civilization. Were the shaft to be continued until the eye of an artist would arrest its height, so as to retain its proper porportion, it would be in itself a beautiful object. But to complete the monstrous abortion would be to add an additional shock to our wounded feelings in Washington. The better way would be to pull down the part already built and use the stone in the erection of a tomb to Clark Mills and his brass works. I am told that the stone the monument is faced with is of a perishable nature, and already shows marks of dilapidation. If this is the case, of course it would be absurd to finish the shaft even. But why not leave it as it is—emblematic of American hero worship? Our land is covered with unfinished monuments. The foundations are tremendous. The elevation is perceptible, and the conclusion impotent in the extreme. Let this stand as the emblematic monument of our national devotion to greatness. In a word, this is the American monument. Some fellow proposed, not long since, that Clark Mills' latest outrage on taste, to be called the "Lincoln Monument," should be finished and stood up on this shaft. As distance lends enchantment to the view, the many eminent men in coats and breeches, stuccoed to the accursed thing, would probably, if not melted into loveliness, at least be less offensive to the eye.

—"Where the shoe pinches" is attributed to Plutarch, who relates a story of a Roman who was divorced from his wife, and who, being blamed by his friends, who demanded "Was she not chaste? was she not fair?" held out his shoe and asked them whether it was not new and well made; "yet," he added, "none of you can tell where it pinches me."

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, Mach 2, 1871.

### Senate.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The deficiency appropriation bill was then considered as in Committee of the whole, and various amendments reported from the Committee on appropriations, reducing items which were adopted, including an amendment limititing the total lost on the new Postoffice and Sub-Treasury building in Boston of $1,500,000; and also an amendment limiting the advertisement of mail contract letting to one newspaper in each State in which contracts are to be let

Mr. COLE reported a new amendment making an appropriation for clerks and messengers in the offices of the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore and New Orleans. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved an appropriation be made to provide for the collecting, translating and publishing all documents relating to the early history of the West. Commencing with the discovery of the Great Lakes in 1669, and including the explorations of the Rocky Mountains in 1782. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY, commenting on the large deficits in the bill for the Post Office Department to which last year twenty-million dollars was appropriated, receiving now an additional five million, intimated that the regular department expenditures were purposely under estimated last session, for political effect at the election. He understood the aggregate deficit under the bill amounted to nineteen millions, and Mr. COLE said it was impossible to state exactly the total amount, but that as reported from the Senate committee. The estimate did not exceed ten millions.

Mr. EDMUNDS said these deficiencies, though much larger under democratic administrations, were not then preceptible. In as much as under loose practice of retaining balances in the treasury, money intended for the use of one department, was diverted to support another, without any separate accounts. A republican administration had reformed this gross abuse by substituting for it the present system of deficiency bills, whereby the actual expenditures of the Government were readily seen. The bill then passed.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Army and Navy appropriation bills, and appointed the following Committee's of Conference, on the army bill. Messrs. Cole, Thayer and Blair. On the Naval bill, Messrs. Sprague Cragen and Stockton,

Mr. JOHNSTON was appointed on the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, vice Mr. Thurman, excused.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution calling on President for any information communicated by the Legation in Constantinople relating to restrictions on the passage of the Straits of Dardanelles and the Bosphorous by the ships of other nations. Adopted.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed without amendment.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up. Pending its consideration Senate went into executive session, and at five o'clock took a recess untill evening.

### House.

A NEW COMMISSION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to provide for a Board of three Commissioners, for the examination of claims of loyal citizens of the late Rebel States for stores or supplies, taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, including the use and loss of vessels or boats, while employed in need of the service of the United States. The Commission is to exist for two years, and is to take testimony and report its opinion in writing in each case, and certify the amount and value of property taken, furnished or used. The Commissioners are not to be residents of Southern States. They are to hold sessions at Washington, and have authority to adjourn to meet for further prosecution of their duties at such time and place within the Southern States as they shall themselves appoint. They are to make a report of their proceedings at the commencement of each session of Congress, the to Speaker of the House, who is to lay the same before Congress for consideration.

The Commissioners have $5,000 a year, and have a clerk and a short hand reporter at $2,500, and a messenger at $1,200, who accompany the Board. Necessary and actual expeses of travel to be allowed and paid on vouchers, as other judicial expenses are. After a brief explanation by Mr. Washburne, in reply to some objections, the bill was passed.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAWES, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree. The amendments which the Committee had been unable to agree upon were few in number. The first was as to judges salaries. In addition to the increase of salaries of judges of the Supreme Court, to which the House had agreed, the Senate proposed to raise the salaries of all judges of the United States Courts, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and Court of Claims. The next was the proposition to erect the State Department, which would ultimately cost four or five million, on the site now occupied by the War and Navy Departments. He thought the Conference Committee might have agreed on that subject because the State Department was now in a lamentable condition, with its records and archeves exposed to fire. If the Committee had not, in its deliberations, punctured the whole thing by requiring the building to be of granite and to correspond with the Treasury Department. That provision seemed to have a wonderful effect in cooling the ardor that existed about it, but that was not all—along with it a proposition to make a splendid park, taking in all the public grounds from the Capitol to the White House, and defraying the expense by the sale of other public grounds, in other parts of the city. Another proposition was to extend the Capitol grounds north and south at a cost estimated at $500,000, but which would not fall short of a million. The next proposition was to raise the salaries of all assistant secretaries, second comptroller, register, all auditors, commissioner of customs, supervising architect of treasury department, and assistant postmaster generals and commissioners of the general land office, of pensions, Indian affairs, and agriculture to $4,000.

Mr. BANKS represented the necessity that existed for making temporary provisions for the protection from fire of the State Archeves.

Mr. LOGAN objected to the extravagant appropriation for Washington. The peo

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## THE POOR MAN'S SABBATH DAY.

The merry birds are singing,
And from the fragrant sod
The spirits of a thousand flowers
Go sweetly up to God;
While in His holy temple
We meet to praise and pray
With cheerful voice and grateful lay,
This summer Sabbath Day!

We thank Thee, Lord, for one day
To look Heaven in the face!
The Poor have only Sunday;
The sweeter is the grace.
'Tis then they make the music
That sings their week away.
Oh, there's a sweetness infinite
In the Poor Man's Sabbath Day!

'Tis as a burst of sunshine,
A tender fall of rain,
That set the barest life a-bloom;
Make old hearts young again.
The dry and dusty roadside
With smiling flowers is gay;
'Tis open Heaven one day in seven,
The Poor Man's Sabbath Day.

'Tis here the weary Pilgrim
Doth reach his House of Ease;
That blessed House, called "Beautiful,"
And that soft chamber, "Peace,"
The River of Life runs through his dream,
And the leaves of Heaven are at play;
He sees the Golden City gleam,
This shining Sabbath Day!

Take heart, ye faint and fearful,
Your cross with courage bear;
So many a face now tearful
Shall shine in glory there;
Where all the sorrow is banished,
The tears are wiped away;
And all eternity shall be
An endless Sabbath Day!

Ah! there are empty places,
Since last we mingled here;
There will be missing faces
When we meet another year!
But heart to heart, before we part,
Now altogether pray
That we may meet in Heaven, to spend
The Eternal Sabbath Day!

GERALD MASSEY.

## Bourbaki's Defeat—Horrible Suffering of French Soldiers.

The following are extracts from a private letter received from Montreux, and published in the London Standard:

We are greatly interested about the poor French soldiers who fled for refuge across the Swiss frontier when surrounded by the Prussians. They are the remains of Bourbaki's army, and are pouring by thousands along the different routes through the Jura into Switzerland. We are told there are about 8,000 here; all in the most abject miserable condition imaginable. The Swiss have, of course, disarmed them, and, in a sort of way, made them prisoners, and they are being portioned out to every canton. Those who were to be placed in Chillon did not arrive until Saturday evening. They were obliged to walk all the way from Louisiana, as the railway companions would not allow them to go in the trains because they were so dirty. We heard the most heart rending accounts of them from all quarters. They had to march shoeless and stockingless through snow (which has been very deep all about here) with hardly any clothing to protect them against the bitter cold. Many of them fell down dead in the streets of Pontarlier from exhaustion and want of food. Late on Saturday evening, February 4th, we became aware of a great commotion, and on looking out we saw a black mass of human beings marching past on the lower road. There were a few carts and carriages for those who were not able to walk, and through the stillness of the night we heard a hollow cough, which is what so many had so badly in Lausanne. Nurse and the servants ran down to meet them, and walked with them to Chillon. There were a great many of the Swiss with them too. They got into talk with several of the poor soldiers, who told them that for three weeks they had been obliged to sleep, if sleep were possible under such circumstances, on snow, with nothing to cover them, and a fire only, as a great luxury, when they could find a little stray wood. For three successive days they were fighting in snow up to their waists—they in the plain and the Prussians on the surrounding hills—without any munition whatever, and no arms save their bayonets: and, to crown all, to strengthen them for their hard work, they had the bountiful supply of two biscuits for their subsistence for two days. With no generals, all disorganized and in confusion, they naturally asked what could they do—obey the orders they received, and rush headlong on to the swords of their enemies? It was desperate work: they tried it for a short time in vain, and then preferred crossing the frontier and leaving the Prussians in undisputed possession of the field. They will be well cared for here: every one has stores of warm clothing and food for them, only waiting to be distributed. The Swiss are coming out well, especially one old woman, who the other night sent up a box full of stockings, all new and made of beautifully warm wool, with various other articles, which papa values at over fifty francs. On Sunday morning she went down to Chillon and gave every soldier a handkerchief and some sugar candy for his cough. Papa and some other gentlemen got up a subscription for them, and went round to every one in the place. He has been wonderfully successful. In three days they collected nearly 1,900 francs. I think it shows how kind-hearted and generous people are.

## The Highest Note.

In "The Magic Flute," Christina Nilsson sings *f* above the staff. The youngest of the sisters Sessi, with a compass of three octaves and a half, reached the same note. Catalani had the same wonderful compass, but pitched a third lower. The highest voice on record is that of Lucretia Ajugari, whom Mozart heard at Parmo. With a voice as pure as a flute, she ascended to triple *c*, trilling on the *d* above. A Madame Becker, who astonished St. Petergburg in 1823, reached the same note by accident.

We find, says the Springfield (Ill.,) Journal, the above in an exchange; and will add that the highest voice on record is not the one mentioned. Dr. Marx, in his "General Musical Instruction," testifies to having heard a girl of twelve years reach the "triple" or four-lined *e*, the seventh space above the *g* clef—a major third above the *c* mentioned—with clearness and purity of intonation; and her lowest note was the little *e*—fourth space below the *g* clef—making a compass of four octaves.

Jenny Lind's hightest note was the three-lined *f*—the same as Nilsson's; and Madame Malibran (Garcia) sang *f* sharp. But it must be remembered that the pitch has risen since the days of those great singers.

—A story comes from Connecticut that a man, whose son, being under age, married against his will, took offense threat and got himself appointed guardian over him. Then, under a law which permits a guardian to sell the property of a minor to an amount not exceeding $300, without advertising it, he obtained permission of a Judge of probate to sell his son's half interest, worth $20,000, in his grandfather's estate, and without the boy's knowledge did sell it to a Sheriff for the paltry sum of $275, and by him it was transferred to the son's mother at the same price. And now the boy, thus defrauded of his inheritance, proposes to see if the Courts of Conneticut will tolerate the proceeding.

## New York Fashions.

[From Harper's Bazar]

### SPRING GOODS.

Among suit materials shown for spring is a wiry cotton and wool mixture called English mohair. It is in all the grey, brown and ecru shades, with old fashioned lilac, spring firebu, clear, light blue, and bright rose color. The goods is a solid color, with an embossed stripe of white near each selvedge; and in some cases a sort of crimped fringe, showing white, is made by cutting off the selvedge. These are to be made up after the fashion of the shawl suits that had a brief reign last year, and will furnish their own trimming. Some of the gay and brown patterns have gold colored borders, while others have the gay Roman stripe. They sell for sixty cents a yard.

One of the handsomest fabrics noted for suits is ottoman velours, in many light and stylish colors, for warmer weather. This velours, though not of heavy quality, has thick ottoman cords or reps crossing it, and is as glossy and well finished as Irish poplin. It is not reversible. The stylish shades are granite, ecru, pale ashes of rose, chocolate, golden and cigar brown, and the green-tinged gray called absinthe. $1,50 a yard is the price, and three-quarters of a yard the width. French poplins are shown in all shades just mentioned for $1,50 Pym's best Irish poplin is $2.25.

### PASSEMENTERIE.

In the way of trimming there are new designs in passementerie, combining elaborate patterns of gimp with fringe. The gimp is wrought to form a scalloped edge below, and narrow crimped fringe, scarcely wider than Tom Thumb fringe, is attached to the scallops. Gipure edging also forms a part of new silk passamenteries. Clothic patterns of passamenterie, with long, slender, pointed figures at intervals, are stylish; the tapering point is placed between the box-pleats of ruffles. Cotton gimps with square cords will be offered again for trimming wash goods. Thick, rich looking designs will be wrought in braid on many of the handsomest garments of spring.

### CHINA CRAPE PALETOTS.

The first wraps imported for spring are models of elegance; but as they are made of China crape, we do not expect them to be durable. The material is black China crape, like the old-fashioned Canton crape of shawls, and the lining is thinest silk—either lavender, salmon, or pale blue. The paletot falls in with the line of the figure, being sloped in the single seam that passes down the centre of the back. A funnel-shaped fold in the Watteau fashion begins at the neck behind, and widens below, where the garment is curved open to the waist. The sleeves are plain Orientals, wide and flowing.

### BLACK GRENADINE SUITS.

Correspondents at the South, and others who prepare their wardrobes in advance of the season, are already asking for hints to guide them in making summer dresses, especially the black grenadine suit that forms so valuable a part of a summer outfit. The polonaise and single skirt will be the model for such suits, and we remark in passing that the neck and sleeve linings of thin dresses should not be cut out. That fashion has become obsolete here, and looks vulgar, especially on the street. A black grenadine costume seen at a most refined French house is now being copied for Southern customers. The skirt of walking dress length, is of black silk, an ordinary gros grain without a covering of grenadine, but trimmed above the knee with grenadine flounces.

### LACES AND COLLARS.

A late importation of lace contains the lovely point duchesse lace, both black and white. Lovers of novelty think no lace makes a garment so distinguished-looking as this. It is similar to the old-fashioned Honiton, in less expensive than fine Valenciennes, and promises to be a feature in the trimmings of the summer. White duchesse will trim the finest white muslins, while the black will appear on confections and costumes of black silk and grenadine. A lovely piece of black duchesse, two inches wide, is marked $3,50 a yard; another, three inches wide, is $7. Wider white duchesse, for flounces of silk dresses has borders of fern leaves beautifully shaded, heart's-ease, and clusters of forget-me-nots tied by true-love knots all wrought in the lace—a heavy pattern on very wide irregular meshes. These laces are four or five inches wide, worth from $9 to $25 a yard.

### FLOUNCES

of exquisite Valenciennes are among the varieties. One specimen, eight inches wide, is $35 a yard. Some fine point laces have just been brought from abroad. A curiosity among these is the point de Brabante, with thread lace meshes and Valenciennes figure. The only piece to be found in this country is four inches wide, and $17 a yard. A pair of flounces of round point, a wide flounce with narrow upper heading, are of marvelous beauty. Each petal of the flower is a tangible thing, wrought seperately, and may be taken in the fingers and lifted apart from the others. The set is $400. A troussean of point has but four pieces, and is marked $2,200.

### LACE MANTLES.

Of lace mantles the large point will continue the favorite shape. Llama laces are greatly worn even by ladies who can afford better. A Llama point for one hundred dollars is exceedingly pretty, and might deceive ladies who think themselves connoisures in lace. The thread lace points that are worn by the average number of promenaders range from a dollar twenty-five to two dollars and fifty cents in price. There are new designs this year with tiniest vines wrought in intricate geometrical patterns. The newest linen collar is called the Lorne, after the fiancee of the Princess Louise. It is like the English collar worn by gentlemen—a high straight band, with the smallest bit of points at the throat turned over. A shoulder piece of muslin is sewed to it to keep it in place. Price twenty cents. The square cuffs to match are also turned over in a point. It is said that Byron collars of fine linen, exquisiteiy needle worked, will be worn again. These cost from five to eight dollars.

### VARIETIES.

With the return of Lent, the penitenial season, black is more universally worn than ever, many ladies refusing even to wear a color at the throat or on the bonnet. Black cashmere suits are in requisition for church and morning toiletts, black silk and velvet costumes for afternoon and evening. As spring advances, the heavy velvet trimmings, now so universal, will give way to silk bands and flounces. Cashmere over-dresses, black, brown, prune and dark green, are now trimmed with narrow ruffles of silk like the skirt over which they are worn. A few colored cashmeres are trimmed with black guipure, but this lace should be used only on black cashmere.

—Some little girls in Salem Mass., held a fair on Washington's birthday for the benefit of one of the pupils in their Sunday school, a sick little girl, daughter of a dead soldier. They obtained $120, and it is uncertain which was made happiest, they who gave or she who received the amount.

## ONLY A BABY'S GRAVE.

Only a baby's grave!
Some foot or two at the most,
Of star dasied sod, yet I think that God
Knows what that little grave cost.

Only a baby's grave!
To children even so small,
That they sit there and sing—so small a thing
Seems scarcely a grave at all!

Only a baby's grave!
Strange! how we moan and fret
For a little face that was here such a space—
Oh! more strange, could we forget!

Only a baby's grave!
Did we measure grief by this,
Few tears were shed on our baby dead—
I know how they fell on this.

Only a baby's grave!
Will the little life be much,
Too small a gem for his diadem,
Whose kingdom is made of such?

Only a baby's grave!
Yet often we come and sit
By the little stone, and thank God to own
We are nearer to him for it.

## A Diverse Case Without a Parallel.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 23.)

In Judge Lindley's Court yesterday a decree was granted to Britton A. Hill, Esq., divorcing him from his wife Malinda. The parties were married about thirty years ago, and lived together until 1849, when, on a joint petition, they were divorced by an act of the Missouri Legislature. The wife was allowed all the property—now worth nearly $1,000,000—and the custody of the surviving child. In 1854 the lady was married to D. Robert Barclay, Esq., with whom she has ever since lived happily. In 1857 Mr. Hill married again, but his last union was not more fortunate than the first. Several years ago the second Mrs. Hill went to Europe, and remained so long that her husband went after her. When she returned to this county he applied for a divorce, pending which the lady went back to Europe, and shortly afterward was reported to have been drowned while bathing in the Bay of Nice. Mr. Hill employed fishermen to drag the bay for the body, but it leaked out that the lady was not drowned, but had gone away with a friend. Afterward she became acquainted with King Victor Emanuel, and was employed as the grand lady of his household. Several months ago—so it is stated—she died of fever, and the suit for divorce was dismissed.

The divorce of Mr. Hill from his first wife was decided by the Supreme Court to be illegal. The matter came before the Court last year on a bill filed in Court by the lady's trustees to compel Mr. Samuel Simmons to purchase a certain lot of ground on Fourth street, opposite the Court House in accordance with the agreement—Mr. Simmons having refused on the ground that the legislative divorce having been illegal, the trustees could not convey a clear title. To obeviate this difficulty, Mr. Hill brought the suit before Judge Lindley. On the decree being granted, Mr. Hill moved that the legal disability against the lady marrying again in less than five years be removed, which was granted. Under the law of the State the children by both marriages are made legitimate.

Thus ends a case which for romantic details and strange circumstances has no parallel in the annals of the divorce courts. It is hoped that all difficulties, legal and social, are now removed, and that there will be no further trouble between any of the parties.

## The Madstone in Hydrophobia.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette says:

Mr. Peter Harness, who resides some three miles north of the city, was bitten by a dog which was supposed to be rabid. Dr. Forse was summoned at the time, and exercised every suggestion that medical experience could suggest in the way of effectually cauterizing the wounds. Since that time there have been no symptoms in the case to indicate hydrophobia; but at the same time the boy's parents have been very uneasy in reference to the matter; and a day or so ago they took him up to Savannah, where it seems some one is in possession of what is called a 'madstone.' Here, it is said, some singular developments have occurred. On being placed within a couple of inches of the patient's flesh, the stone, seemingly attracted by an irresistible magnetic influence attached itself at once to the flesh, and could not be removed until it was completely filled with a substance supposed to be poison. The patient at the same time complained of a singular tingling sensation of the skin, which finally extended throughout the system. The stone, on being tested on other persons, seemed to have no effect whatever. This result is of course, the friends of the boy believe the dog by which he was bitten was mad.

We have seen many remarkable accounts of the effects of the "madstone," but have generally attributed them to superstition or excited imagination. There can certainly, however, be no impropriety in testing their efficacy in a case where so fearful a disease as hydrophobia is apprehended; and, in this instance, if the boy comes out safe, we shall either have undoubted faith in the efficacy of the stone—or believe the dog wasn't mad.

## Labor Conducive to Long Life.

In view of the short duration of life entailed by some occupations, it must be regarded as a consoling, yea, a sublime fact, that labor in general does not tend to shorten life; but, on the contrary, by strengthening health, lengthens life; while on the other hand, idleness and luxury are productive of the same results as the most unhealthy occupations. Dr. Guy, an Englishman, in calculating the average duration of life in the wealthy classes, arrived at the very surprising result with regard to adults, that the higher the position in the social scale, the more unlimited their means, the less the probability of a long life.

We have so long been accustomed to consider the possession of riches as the best guarantee for physical welfare, that many will be surprised to hear from Guy that "the probability of the duration of life lessons, with regard to adults in each class of the population, in the same degree as the beneficial impulse for occupation is lacking. If a person who for a long time has lived in active life, retires from business, it may be taken for granted, with a probability of ten to one, that he had seized the most effective means to shorten his life." We may smile at the soap maker who, after having formally retired from business, went, nevertheless, on each day of soap-boiling in his workshop; but it must also be acknowledged that his instinct did not mislead him. Of all conditions of life, idleness is hardest for nature to combat; and this is especially true of persons who have accustomed themselves to a busy life.

## Neuralgia.

Sufferers from neualgia may be pleased to learn that a medical correspondent of the London Lancet writes: "A few years ago, when in China, I ascertained that the natives when attackad with facial neuralgia used oil of peppermint, which they lighdy applied to the seat of pain with a camel hairs pencil. Since then, in my own practice, I have frequently employed this oil as a local anæsthetic, not only in neuralgia, but also in gout, with remarkably good results."

## Perilous Conjuring.

Robert Houdin used to say that if the public knew what passes through the mind of the conjuror when he sees the barrel of a pistol turned toward him in the course of a "fire arm trick" they would perhaps give him credit for as much courage and nerve as the bravest soldier shows in battle. An omission in some trifling point, the breaking off of a small part of the false ramrod, or of the real bullet as it is being withdrawn, may make the discharge fatal. Often too, the trick is a new one, and some miscalculation may make the plan a failure where failure may mean death. An unfortunate event which took place in the Cirque Napoleon, at Paris, strikingly illustrates Houdin's words. Dr. Upstein, the conjuror, had offered a gun to a spectator, with directions to take good aim at the doctor, who was to receive the discharge on the point of a sword. The man refused, but another fired off the gun as directed. The moment after the doctor fell to the ground seriously wounded. It was found that a piece of the ramrod had broken off in the barrel, and this, fired off at so close a range, had penetrated the conjuror's right lung.

A circumstance in Houdin's life shows how daringly the conjurors who amuse us will often play with danger, depending on their ready fingers to secure their safety. He had performed some startling fire-arm tricks before a party of Arabians, making use, of course, of the ordinary form of conjuring pistol, which is so contrived that the ramrod withdraws the bullet. While the rest of the party were expressing their admiration, a crafty old Marabout, who had some suspicion of the true nature of the trick, said, "The stranger is doubtless a strong magician; will he suffer me to fire at him with my own pistols?" "Yes," said Houdin, unhesitatingly, "out first I must make invocation to those who assist me." The next day he met the same party, and offered a saucerful of bullets to the inspection of the Marabout. Satisfied that they were lead—as indeed they were—the Arab handed his pistols to Houdin, who loaded them, using the Arab's ramrod. His own friends were in terror, and even his wife, well as she knew his skill, was in perplexity when she saw him hand back to the Arab one of the loaded pistols. "Now fire," he said. The Arab did so, and Houdin was seen with the bullet between his teeth. "Bah," he said, seizing the other pistol, "you cannot use your own weapons See here. You have been unable to draw blood from my flesh, and I will draw blood from yonder wall." He aimed at the wall, fired, and immediately a stain of blood was seen. The Marabout went up to the wall, and when he had dipped his fingers into the blood, which was trickling down, his awe and amazement were so great that his features assumed a gastly hue. Yet the trick was simple enough, two prepared bullets having been skillfully substituted by Houdin for the leaden bullets he took up from the saucer. But the experiment was quite new, and Houdin tells us that he trembled, and could scarcely control his terror, as he saw the Marabout drawing the trigger of the pistol.

## An Old Album and its Contents.

The Portland Press says a lady of that city has in her possession an old album, filled with curious mementoes of the time of Andrew Jackson. One of the contributors to this album was John Quincy Adams, who wrote in a trembling hand two complimentary stanzas, dated 1834. Tristram Burgess contributes some elegant verses in the volume. The historian Prescott expresses his indebtedness "to the fair owner of this little book" in a sufficiently legible hand, considering the state of his eyesight. J. C. Calhoun expresses his best wishes for the health and happiness of Mrs.——— in a sprawling hand that one does not anticipate and can hardly believe when he sees it. Then comes "Faithfully yours, Charles Dickens," with a superfluity of flourish which seems so amazing to everybody who never saw his watch chain and his waistcoat. This autograph was written at Washington in 1842, at the time of the novelist's first visit to America. Edward Everett's signature, and the quotation from Hamlet under which it appears are written in charactors as clear and elegant, as clean and fastidious as the writer's finely chiseled and classic face.

But in the most striking and ludicrous contrast with this there appears on the very next leaf the gem of the book, as follows:

"WASHINGTON, 16th June, 1834.

"Mrs. ———, of Main requisits the hunter from the west—to write his naim in her Album.

"Her curiosity shall be grattified by a sentiment wishing her health and happiness and a safe arrival at her residence with her family and friends.

"DAVID CROCKETT."

Only two years afterward poor David was killed at the Alamo, Texas.

Joseph Story, Feburary 8th, 1835, with characteristic modesty writes thus:

Your Album boasts of worthies rare,
High in their palmy fame:
And yet for one a page you spare,
Who only gives—a Name.

Directly underneath Robert C. Winthrop wrote in 1846:

No other hand—lamented, honored Friend!—
Such humble judgment of thyself had penned;
For, sure, no purer, brighter name than thine,
Will ever in our country's annals shine.

Martin Van Buren says it gives him pleasure to place his name in the Album—this and nothing more. He was then Vice President.

Winfield Scott, in a fine wiry hand that does not remind one of the burly warrior's person or his achievements, writes this on the 27th of March, 1839.

"Here, on the banks of the beautiful Kennebec, in ——, and under her hospitable roof, I am requested to inscribe my name on this tablet, which I do as a mark of my high respect and esteem for Mrs. ——. I have visited her country in haste, write in haste, and leave it with admiration and respect. WINFIELD SCOTT."

Washington Irving writes "Very respectfully, your ob't ser't," and John P. Kennedy writes immediately underneath, "I entirely agree with Irving."

## Don't Play That Card.

Old Dr.——is a Kentuckian, fond of a cigar and a little game of cards. In his employ was a young man who, though confessedly a Methodist, had so far backslidden as to play a little sometimes. The two were sitting in the house one rainy day, having a game of euchre. The Rev. Mr.——, the resident Methodist minister, dropped in, and after glancing at the doctor's hand passed around behind the young man, took a seat, and quietly watched the game. The young man was about to play a certain card, when the minister whispered to him:

"Don't play that; if you do you'll be euchred, sure."

Whereupon the doctor, waxing irate, said:

"See here, Mr.——, I ain't playing this game against the whole Methodist conference. If the conference wants to put up a V., I'll play them a rub."

This reverend brother was soon discovered to be a "mistake," and was deposed from the ministry.

## POOR HUMANITY.

More than half a century since, the following lines were found in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, beside a skeleton remarkable for its symmetry of form. They were subsequently published in the London Morning *Chronicle*, and a vain effort made to ascertain the author, even to the offering of a reward of fifty guineas:

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was life's retreat;
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot
With dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here!

Beneath this mouldering canopy,
Once shown the bright and busy eye;
But start not at the dismal void!
If social love that eye employed;
If with no lawless fire it gleamed;
But through the dews of kindness beamed;
That eye shall be forever bright,
When sun and stars are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise was chained;
If bold in Virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke;
The silent tongue shall plead for thee,
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with the envied ruby shine?
To hew the rock, or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought—
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it, whether bare or shod,
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled,
To seek affliction's humble shed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned—
These feet with angels, wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

## What Literature and Science have Lost by the Siege of Paris.

Some time must elapse, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, before we shall be able to estimate with accuracy the losses which the interests of literature and science have sustained through the siege of Paris. Not a few eminent professors and members of the Institute have been serving in the ranks of the National Guard and the army of defense, and it is hardly possible that they can all have escaped without injury. Already we learn that the Abbe Moigno, editor of the *Les Mondes*, has been wounded by the explosion of a shell; that M. Desnoyers, file, of the Museum Library, has been killed, and that M. Thenard is a prisoner of Germany. As to the interruption to study, it is only necessary to bear in mind how very few philosophers have the habit of abstraction attributed to Joseph Scaliger, who is said to have been so engrossed in the study of Homer that he became aware of the massacre of St. Bartholomew and of his escape only on the day subsequent to the catastrophe.

The damage inflicted upon buildings devoted to science is more obvious. The Galleries of Zoology and Mineralogy have both been penetrated by shells; the College de France has not escaped unhurt; and the Meteorological Observatory lately erected in the Champs de Mars has been converted into barracks. In the Jardin de Plantes and Jardin d'Acclimatation the ruin has been complete, all the animals having been slaughtered either for food or by way of precaution, and the rare trees—some of them of priceless value—have been cut down for defensive purposes or else to make charcoal. In the gardens and nurseries outside the city the devastation has been equally severe. Chatenay, the chief establishment of M. Croux, formed the headquarters of the Bavarian artillery; the large palm-house was turned into a stable, and the flower tubs used as cribs. Sheep and cattle have been pastured in the Jardin pour les Etudes Pomologiques, near Aulnay, and everywhere the young trees has furnished stake for gabions and branches for faggots. These are a few of the effects of "civilized warfare."

## Obituaries.

### MRS. HAWTHORNE.

The death of Mrs. Sophia Hawthorne widow of the late Nathaniel Hawthorne, is announced as having taken place at her residence in Kensington, London, on Sunday, Feb. 26. Mrs. Hawthorne was a native of Salem, Mass., where her father was a physician of great respectability and worth, who, in the latter part of his life took up his residence, with his highly gifted family, in Boston. She was a woman of rare and exquisite genius, remarkable for her skill as an artist and her ability as a writer, as well as for the singular refinement and beauty of her character. Since the death of Mr. Hawthorne, she had devoted herself to the preparation of his "Note Books" for the press, and during the last year had resided chiefly in London, where she had a numerous circle of attached friends. She was a younger sister of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Peabody, of Boston, and fully shared in the gifts and accomplishments of a family greatly distinguished in Massachusetts for high intellectual endowments and uncommonly liberal culture.

### JAMES WOODSIDE.

This modest, true and eminently worthy man was buried from the residence of Mr. Aull, in Green street, on Tuesday last. Mr. Woodside was one of four brothers, who emigrated to this country, from county Antrim, Ireland, at an early age. Upon arriving in this city, James accepted a situation in the interior of the State, where he remained for several years, winning the respect of all with whom he was associated, by his pleasant manners and correct deportment. Anxious to try his fortunes on a broader and more active stage, Mr. Woodside returned to the city, and commenced the tea and grocery business at Second and Union streets, where he remained for more than a quarter of a century, during which time he acquired a competency by fair, legitimate trading. In all the relations of private life, Mr. Woodside was blameless. He was a fast friend and refused neither advice nor assistance to those who needed them. His charities fell as silently as the dews of Heaven, and the poor lost an ever-present comforter, when the tomb closed over James Woodside. As a citizen, he played his part with firmness and judgment in the great drama of life. Like all the stock from which he sprang, Mr. Woodside had clear opinions upon all questions and was ready to sustain them by word and deed. He leaves a commendable record as a legacy to his relatives and friends, and that is far better than houses, lands or five-twenties.—*Phila. Age.*

—A Portland paper is publishing extracts from a diary kept by Hawthrone, when a boy of ten years, of which this is a sample: "This morning the bucket got off the chain, and dropped back into the well. I wanted to go down on the stones and get it. Mother would not consent, for fear the well might cave in, but hired Samuel Shane to go down. In the goodness of her heart she thought the son of old Mrs. Shane not quite so valuable as the son of the widow Hawthorne. God bless her for all her love for me, though it may be somewhat selfish."

## VARIETIES.

—Washington is to have a new journal, called the "Capital."

—The most fashionable muffs, are said to be made of monkey skins.

—Alice Cary bequeathed all her property to her sister Phœbe.

—Queen Victoria's private fortune is estimated at $16,000,000.

—The fashions are now coming from Brussels and Vienna instead of Paris.

—A secret warranted to keep in any climate—a woman's age.

—"Changing the breath," is the latest, if not the loveliest, name for imbibing whisky.

—There are said to be 61,000 clergymen in the United States, their average pay being about $700 a year.

—Worth, the Paris man-milliner, is not coming to New York, but has set up his temple of folly in Brussels.

—Inebriated gentlsman who slip down on the ice at St. Paul have a cheerful custom of firing five shots at any passer who may laugh.

—"Is it possible, Miss, you don't know the names of some of your friends?" "Oh yes, I don't know what my own may be in a year."

—An exchange says that a street in Peoria, which was known last year as "Turtle Dove avenue," otherwise "Honeymoon terrace," has had its name changed to "Nursery row."

—An impudent youngster came very near getting his ears boxed the other night, at a wedding party, for wishing the bride "many happy returns of the day."

—"My dear," asked John, on observing new striped hose on his only heir, "why have you made barber's poles of Earnest's legs?" "Because he's a little shaver," was the reply.

—Should the marriage of the Princess Louise take place during Lent, it is stated that in many London churches there will be a special penitential service at the same hour as the nuptial ceremony.

—A fellow coming out of a tavern one frosty morning rather overloaded, fell on the door step. Trying to regain his footing he remarked: "If it be true that the wicked stand on slippery ground, I must belong to the other class, for it's more than I can do."

—Rev. Dr. Saunders, late of Norristown, N. J., has made a magnificent contribution of property, worth over one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of a hospital in Philadelphia, under the charge of the Presbyterian Church.

—A testimonial to the skill of a chiropodist, published in an English paper, testified that "four or five years ago he successfully extracted several corns from my feet, without pain, as also a member of my family, which have not returned since that time."

—The New Bedford Mercury gives a remarkable instance of the loyalty of a servant. Mrs. Lucy Almy, aged eighty-four years, entered the service of Mrs. Abigail Russell in 1810, and at the time of Mrs. Russel's death a few days ago, had lived with her sixty-one years and a half.

—Many manufactories in Germany have suspended work for want of fuel, coal having risen one hundred per cent. in price, and being hard to get at that, on account of the difficulty of transporting it, most of the rolling stock of the railroads having been monopolized for the war.

—The town of Peabody, Mass., counted up the cost of the Peabody fu has and finds the total to be $5,312 6 neral pended as follows: Collation, $2,37, exe coaches, $1,241; music, $389; mo 07 19; decorations (including funeral car) urning 75; advertising and printing $132 7, $663,- decorations, $100, and other small 5; floral to make up the amount. er items

—A Boston shoe-dealer detected a man in the act of stealing a pair of boots from his store, a day or two ago, who proved to be a selectman, a bank director, a church deacon and a person of means, position, and family in a country town not far from that city. He asserted that he was driven to the theft by an irresistible influence, and he was allowed to depart after paying for the boots.

—A simple method for preventing the raising of checks from small to large amounts, has been adopted by some heavy banking firms in Boston. The amount of a check, as originally drawn, for example, one hundred dollars, or less, five hundred dollars, or less, one thousand dollars, or less, and so on up to the greatest amounts, is indicated and generally understood by the color of the paper, or, in some cases, of the ink used.

—St. Charles Mordaunt, plaintiff in the Mordaunt scandal case, has returned to England from his tour in this country, and is prepared to bring the matter before the divorce court again. Against the advice of his friends he has determined to add to his petition as among Lady Mordaunt's admirers the name of the Prince of Wales, and that of Lord Newport. Lady Mordaunt has greatly improved in health.

—A young man and his inamorata were skating recently near the town of Plattsburg, New York, when suddenly the ice broke, and into the twenty feet depth of water went the gentleman. Hastily peeling off, first her dress and skirts, and then her crinoline, stockings, and the better portion of her underclothing, the shivering fair and brave beauty contrived to tie them together and make a rude sort of cord by the aid of which her doused companion was saved from a watery grave.

—The last barrel of the supplies for the suffering people of France, purchased with the funds raised in Boston, was put aboard the United States steamer Worcester last Saturday. The cargo consists of the following articles: 4,914 barrels of flour, 860 barrels of beef, 100 barrels of pork shoulders, 282 barrels of peas, 500 whole and 350 half barrels of bread, 1500 boxes of herring, 243 boxes of roast beef for roasting, and one case of dressing gowns for the hospital.

—A venerable couple in Scott county, Iowa, recently received a lesson in practical chemistry by accident. The old lady took a drink of lye in mistake for vinegar, and, being uncertain whether her taste was perverted or she had got hold of the wrong jug, she gave her husband a swig of the same to get the benefit of his opinion upon the subject. Presently their throats and mouths began to burn, when they discovered that it was lye they had been drinking, and swallowed some oil to allay the pain. The oil combining with the lye formed soap, which stimulated the salivary glands to excessive action, causing a flow of foaming soap suds from their mouths that was as alarming as it was disagreeable. A physician who happened to call while this process was in full operation relieved them by the application of proper remedies; but it was several weeks before they were able to enjoy their food again.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
165 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alle

Pittsburgh, Saturday March 11, 1871.


## THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the County Committee, adopted February 25th, the Democratic, and other voters opposed to the extravagance and corruption of the National, State and County administrations, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate elections, unless where specially ordered otherwise by the Chairman of the County Committee, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH,

in the townships between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and in the other districts from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m., and elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in county convention on

TUESDAY, MARCH 14th,

at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House, to elec delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Convention.

By order of the Committee.

feb27 D. D. BRUCE, Chairman.

A RADICAL exchange thinks that "pretense is easy." We agree with it exactly. The ease with which the Radical leaders have made it win for the last ten years is perfectly astonishing.

SOME action should be taken for the regulation of the price of votes in the South Carolina Legislature. The regular price is five dollars, but sometimes the market fluctuates, as it did the other day, in a moment of excitement upon the passage of a local bill, when two hundred dollars a head had to be paid for members enough to put it through. The Ku Klux are no doubt responsible for this advance.

THE latest piece of mental hallucination—owing doubtless to old age—that we have noticed, is that of an old lady who remembers distinctly to have seen General WASHINGTON, and who is now engaged in the herculean task of hunting for an honest Radical revenue officer. That long chase of HERCULES after the fleet-footed and long-winded deer, was only a morning walk in comparison with this chase of the old lady.

Senator MORTON and other gentlemen who preach morality but practice the opposite, think they can blind the eyes of the people, as to the crimes of this administration, by crying Ku Klux, and proclaiming further outrages on the loil men of the South. This game has succeeded pretty well heretofore, but we think, in the language of the boys, it is played out. Raw heads and bloody bones gotten up for electioneering purposes, are too transparent to deceive any longer.

THERE is no end to the political discoveries that are made from time to time, which result no doubt from the driving to the wall of some of the more prominent Radical leaders. Among the more recent discoveries is that by Mr. BOUTWELL that the Pacific Railroad Bonds must be paid by the government. It remains a question for Mr. BOUTWELL to explain whether he was really ignorant up to the time of his late formal admission of liability—of the precise scope of these bonds and whether they were or were not a part of the public indebtedness. He was a member of Congress and voted for the act creating the Pacific Bonds, and if he did not know what liability was created by the act, he certainly is not a fit man to handle the financial destinies of the country. But we have no idea that Mr. BOUTWELL ever doubted for a moment that the government was liable for these bonds. His pretended ignorance was only a part of a systematic attempt to deceive the people as to the magnitude of the public debt.

A CRACK-BRAINED individual named WOOLEY, of Cincinnati, who, by virtue of his spiral and cosmopolitan character, claimed to champion Mr. PENDLETON during the canvass of Presidential candidates prior to the sitting of the National Convention. This was unfortunate for Mr. PENDLETON, but he could not help it. He is again proving his devotion to that gentleman by a series of ridiculous letters, abusing Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, and his friends. We feel certain that no friend of that gentleman, however attached, will feel more chagrin at the publication of the nonsense than Mr. PENDLETON himself. Cautious in expressing opinions adverse to any one, he is cited as exceptionably clear in every attribute that makes the gentleman. His ambition in the political line was high, but honorable. He is in every way qualified to adorn any position to which he might be called, and therefore justified in all his aspirations. It was not necessary at any time during the pendency of that struggle to employ unworthy means to place him in the front rank of candidates. His was the only name which had enlisted a regular constituency; other gentlemen had friends, but Mr. PENDLETON had nearly one half the Convention instructed for him. All this was done without the aid of Mr. WOOLEY, whose restlessness and desire for notoriety, however, caused him to get into print, as well as the Old Capitol city prison, where he ought to have staid until about this time.

## THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

We call the special attention of our Democratic friends living in the country districts to the call published elswhere for a Democratic County Convention to be held in this city on Tuesday the 14th inst. We urge upon them the importance of meeting at their respective places of election to-day (Saturday) as designated in the call, and selecting delegates to attend the Convention on Tuesday next. Besides the selection of delegates to attend the State Convention, there will doubtless be business of importance come before the Convention in which the entire Democracy of the county are interested. Let their be full delegations from all the country districts.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following table of figures show the nature and condition of the public debt on the first of March, not including the Pacific bonds, the Treasury circulation, and yearly interest charge:

| | Present Outstanding Debt, March 1 '71. |
|---|---|
| Five-twenty six per cent. stock | $1,424,098,300 |
| Other six per cent. stocks | 283,678,100 |
| Ten-forty five per cent. stock | 194,566,300 |
| Other five per cent. stocks | 20,000,100 |
| Total funded | $1,922,343,700 |
| Greenback notes | $ 356,100,180 |
| Greenback certificates | 35,238,000 |
| Gold certificates | 29,657,500 |
| Fractional currency | 40,573,748 |
| Past-due notes and bonds | 3,261,112 |
| Total Treasury circulation | $ 484,830,546 |
| Less gold in Treasury | 103,184,209 |
| | $ 381,646,337 |
| Less currency balance | 20,854,606 |
| Net Treasury circulation | $ 360,801,731 |
| Total principal of debt | $2,283,145,431 |
| Yearly interest in gold | $ 113,194,949 |
| Yearly interest in currency | 1,657,140 |
| Total amount of interest charge | $ 114,852,089 |

This exhibit, especially the closing item, is anything but complimentary of Mr. BOUTWELL's financiering. The interest on the debt alone, is itself an enormous national revenue, and Mr. BOUTWELL, under the new funding scheme, which is proving a failure, shows that he cannot reduce it.

## THE RADICAL INSULT UPON THE PEOPLE.

The estimation in which the people of the United States are held by the Radical leaders is most completely illustrated by the laws they have passed relating to elections. The character of the men elected to supervisors the election of the city of New York last year gives one a fair idea of the class of men who are in the future to control the ballot-box and regulate the elective franchise.

A collection of more infamous scoundrels than the superiors and inspectors and their deputies in New York, taken as a whole could not have been gathered together. They were composed largely of cut-throats whose known proclivities to get into affrays, was enough to render the right of ballot very insecure. The line of duty for these minions of despotism is so very latitudinous, that if one of them should conclude it was his duty to beat a man or a number of men on account of their political or other opinions, he has the right to call to his assistance the by-standers, and they must assist him, or subject themselves to heavy penalties for refusing to do his bidding.

Speaking of this very phase of the matter Senator CASSERLY, in the discussion of the bill when it was up before the Senate, very aptly said: "You may be one in a crowd of fifty persons, and you may not have heard in the crowd the call of some brothel-keeper, acting as a deputy marshal, some pimp for such an establishment, acting as a deputy, or some convict from the State prison—the graduate of three State prisons in as many different States, as was the character of one of the leading men among this staff of persons employed at the last New York election; you have not heard him; you were not aware that you were called upon to render this assistance. He rushes through the crowd; he finds you there; he demands of you why you did not obey the law. You inquire what law you have violated. He tells you "I called upon you for assistance to arrest a man." You expostulate; you endeavor to explain to him not only that you did not hear him but the impossibility of your having heard him. But still without a warrant, without having the evidence of his own senses that you have committed the offence prescribed within the terms of this most unjust and extraordinary law, he may without a warrant arrest you, and you are hauled off to prison in the custody of this graduate of three penitentiaries in as many States."

Not less truthful were the words of Mr. VICKERS in the same discussion in which he depicted the shamelessness of this insult to the public virtue, and its denial of patriotism in the breasts of the people. "It in effect," he remarks, "pronounces and attempts to fix a stigma upon the people of the United States. It assumes that they are neither just nor honorable; but they are ready and willing so violate law, order, and good government, to countenance, protect, and give aid and comfort to fraud and fraudulent practices; that although they may have been loyal during the war they have sustained the government by personal service, pecuniary means, and individual influence, they are not now worthy of the respect and confidence of the Republican party in Congress assembled; they are not to be trusted as their forefathers were in the better days of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, and their successors before the war."

The people owe it to themselves to wipe the insult from the statute books of the nation. So base a slander upon the people should not be permitted to outlive the official terms of the corrupt advocates of centralization who enacted it.

## FAVRE.

JULES GABRIEL CLAUDE FAVRE, who took so prominent a part in the earlier negotiations for peace, and signed the Armistice in behalf of the Provisional French Government, is now sixty-two years of age, having been born in the city of Lyons in 1809. He belongs to the turbulent order of French politicians, though not so radically Red Republican as ROCHEFORT.

There are perhaps but few French politicians who equal him as an orator. After attaining the age of manhood, he left his native city and went to Paris, where he entered the courts as an advocate, and soon distinguished himself in his profession.

He was a prominent actor in the revolution of 1848, and when the Republic was formed in that year, he became Secretary General in the Department of the Interior. When NAPOLEON III. assumed the reins of Government, FAVRE became his opponent, and from that time until the final overthrow of the Empire he was leader of the opposition to the NAPOLEONIC dynasty.

He is remarkably persistent in his views, and but seldom yields to an opponent. In 1858 he was first elected to the Corps Legislatif, and was re-elected in 1869. In 1868 he was admitted to the French Academy. During the late war he took a prominent part in the French Assembly, and perhaps more than any other single individual, contributed to the final overthrow of NAPOLEON. He offended the more impracticable Reds in agreeing to the Armistice, which was practically a surrender of Paris and France to the German Emperor, and virtually ended the war to the humiliation of France. He will likely take a middle course in politics pending the reconstruction of the French nationality upon a permanent basis,.

## SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

On yesterday we published a communication from a soldier relative to soldiers' pensions. We are in receipt of a number of letters from soldiers, relative to pensions, bounty lands, &c., some asking for information, and others favoring the passage of a law to give all honorably discharged soldiers their land bounty in fee, without requiring them to actually settle upon the same.

The law as it stands at present, can hardly be said to contemplate a bounty to the soldier at all, as it requires almost as much of him to gain a title to the same as it does of any other actual settler. If it is proposed to recognize the obligations that the Government is under to the private soldiers, who risked so much in the hour of danger, it should be done fairly, generously and liberally. We do not believe in doling out uncertain bounties to them, hedged around by requirements that make them unacceptable.

There have been enough lands given away absolutely to rich and giant corporations, to have given every soldier, and every soldier's widow and orphan in the land a thousand acres of land in fee simple, to do what they pleased with it—either to settle on it, or sell for whatever price in money they could obtain, for a part or the whole of it.

We believe in giving the soldiers an absolute title to the lands that are to be given them, as was done in the case of the soldiers of the war of 1812, some fifteen years ago. The land warrants issued to them possessed an actual value, and though in some few instances, unscrupulous speculators profited by them, it was generally the case that the soldiers themselves were benefitted thereby. A very large number "located" their land warrants in the western States, and in a short time they had largely increased in value, as well as at once became a source of State revenue. It is infinitely better to give the public lands in small bodies to our citizens, than by the million of acres to close corporations, hence we insist upon the passage of a law giving our soldiers an absolute title to fair amounts of the public land.

THE *Gazette* goes to some considerable trouble to define General NEGLEY's position on the Income Tax bill and its defeat during the closing scenes of the Forty-first Congress. From the confidence in which the *Gazette* speaks of the matter, one would be led to suppose that NEGLEY was the champion of the repeal bill. Why don't Mr. NEGLEY distinguish himself by offering a new bill for the repeal of the outrageous law in the Forty-second Congress. Talking does well enough sometimes, but then it is liable to get stale, when it is supported by nothing substantial.

## THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

From the carefully prepared tabular statements of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, we this morning present to our readers a thorough analysis of the Apportionment Bill, introduced by Senator DAVIS, Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment. The fairness of the apportionment cannot be questioned, especially by our Radical friends, who at the last apportionment so completely gerrymandered the State to preserve their ascendancy in the Legislature.

The following table gives the apportionment for the Senate under the terms of the bill, with the Districts classed Democratic and Radical upon the basis of the vote at the Presidential election in November, 1868, which is the fullest ever cast in the State, and to the strength of the Radical party as then shown, is to be added the negro vote of the State.

Under the head of Democratic and Republican surplus respectively we have arranged the number of taxables in excess of the ratio, which outside of Philadelphia is fixed at 24,500 for a Senator, as under the Constitution that city and county can have but four Senators without regard to the number of taxables. Under the heads of Democratic and Republican deficiencies is arranged the number of taxables less than the ratio and the whole is aggregated and summed up with the following result:

SENATE IN 1871.

| DISTRICTS. | D. | R. | Taxables | Democratic Surplus. | Democratic Deficiency | Republican Surplus. | Republican Deficiency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Philadelphia | 1 | | | | | | |
| 2d " | 1 | | | | | | |
| 3d " | 1 | | 158622 | | 5812 | | |
| 4th " | 1 | | | | | | |
| 5th Chester and Delaware | 1 | | 27910 | | 3410 | | |
| 6th Montgomery | 1 | | 21526 | | | 2974 | |
| 7th Bucks and Northampton | 1 | | 31765 | 7265 | | | |
| 8th Berks | 1 | | 25003 | 503 | | | |
| 9th Lancaster | 1 | | 28025 | | 4025 | | |
| 10th Schuylkill | 1 | | 25142 | 642 | | | |
| 11th Lehigh and Carbon | 1 | | 24588 | 88 | | | |
| 12th Dauphin and Lebanon | 1 | | 22946 | | | | 1555 |
| 13th Luzerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne | 2 | | 57175 | 8175 | | | |
| 14th Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming | 1 | | 25443 | | 943 | | |
| 15th Columbia, Lycoming and Sullivan | 1 | | 19838 | | | 4662 | |
| 16th Potter, Tioga, McKean and Cameron | 1 | | 16002 | | | | 8498 |
| 17th Clinton Union Northumberl'd, Montour | 1 | | 23492 | | | 108 | |
| 18th Blair, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk | 1 | | 24437 | | | 63 | |
| 19th Cu'berl'd and York | 1 | | 29788 | 5288 | | | |
| 20th Adams and Franklin | 1 | | 17675 | | | | 6825 |
| 21st Bedford, Fulton, Huntingdon | 1 | | 16642 | | | | 7858 |
| 22d Snyder, Juniata, Mifflin, Center and Perry | 1 | | 27065 | | 2565 | | 7565 |
| 23d Allegheny | 3 | | 61000 | | | | |
| 24th Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong | 1 | | 23713 | | 1211 | | |
| 25th Somerset and Westmoreld | 1 | | 21134 | | | | 7386 |
| 26th Greene, Fayette, Washington | 1 | | 29389 | 4889 | | | |
| 27th Beaver, Lawrence, Butler | 1 | | 23670 | | | | 830 |
| 28th Clarion, Venango, Forest and Mercer | 1 | | 25917 | | 5417 | | |
| 29th Crawf'd, Erie and Warren | 2 | | 39002 | | | | 9068 |
| | 33 | | | 26850 | 23923 | 7807 | 45555 |

From this it will be seen that the aggregate upon the basis of the vote for President in November, 1868, is nineteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats. It is also shown that by this basis in the aggregate of the Districts in which the Republicans have more than the ratio, there are 23,323 taxables surplus, while in the Districts in which the Democrats have more than the ratio there are 26,850 taxables surplus, making a difference against the Democrats of 3,527 taxables. It also appears that in the Districts in which there are deficiencies the Republicans do not come up to the ratio by 45,555, whilst the Democrats are short of it by but 7,807, making a difference in favor of the Republicans of 37,748. If to this we add the 3,527 before shown, we find that upon this basis the Republicans have the advantage of the Democrats by 41,275 taxables.

If upon the other hand we should apply the test of the Governor's vote in 1869 to the bill we change the twentieth District (Adams and Franklin;) the twenty-first, (Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton;) the twenty-second (Snyder, &c;) and the twenty-fifth (Somerset and Westmoreland) from the Republicans to the Democratic side, and make the aggregate stand eighteen Democrats to fifteen Republicans. Of these districts the twenty-first and twenty-fifth are really Republican upon a full vote, and the twentieth is an exceedingly doubtful one so that giving the twenty-first and twenty-fifth to the Republicans, and the Twentieth to the Democrats, the Senate stands seventeen Republican to sixteen Democrats. If, however, we recognize the test of 1869, we find a Democratic surplus of 29,355 and a Radical surplus of 20,818, showing a proportion of representation in their favor of 8,537, and their districts are short of their full quota, 27,386, whilst the Democratic districts are short but 25,876, making a difference in their favor of 1,610, which, added to the Democratic surplus of 8,537, makes a discrimination for them equal to 10,147 taxables. This comparison becomes more favorable to the Republicans if we give them the twenty-first and twenty-fifth districts, which are theirs, as fair minded men will admit. We thus find the Senate to stand under this bill seventeen Republicans to sixteen Democrats, with the aggregates upon taxables in favor of the Republicans. In this way we arrive at the comparative size of the Districts. While with such counties as we have in this State it is impossible to combine them so as to have an exact ratio, the distribution of the large and small Districts between the parties is a fair one.

The eighth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-seventh districts closely approximate the ratio required. The surplus and deficiency in the Montgomery and Bucks and Northampton districts, equalize and outweigh the surplus in the Chester and Delaware district. The surplus in Lancaster is counterbalanced by a surplus in York and Cumberland. The sixteenth (Potter, etc.) and the twenty-third Huntingdon, etc.) are more than balanced by the fifteenth (Columbia, etc.) and the twentieth, (Adams, etc.) The surplus in the twenty-sixth (Fayette, etc.) is about equal to that in the twenty-eighth (Clarion, etc.) and there is a surplus in the only remaining Democratic districts, thirteenth (Luzerne, atc.) and twenty-second (Snyder, etc.) and there is a decided deficiency in the remaining districts, the twenty-third, (Allegheny,) the twenty-fifth, (Somerset, etc.,) and the twenty-ninth, (Crawford, etc.), all of which are Republican.

It cannot be charged that there is any gerrymandering in this apportionment, in favor of one party as against the other. The opposite principle is preserved throughout, as far as it is possible to do so. As, for instance, the reliably Democratic county of Westmoreland is annexed to Somerset, and a Republican District is the result. Wyoming goes to Bradford, Clarion to Mercer, and Venango and Bedford are controlled by Huntingdon. In the same way Union goes to a Democratic District; Blair takes the position she occupied prior to 1864, and Snyder is fastened to Centre. With these exceptions, the preponderence of favor is on the Republican side, and the principle of opposition to gerrymandering has been carefully preserved.

Monroe, Pike and Wayne are annexed to Luzerne, because by the loss of a Senator to Bucks she was compelled to combine with the Tenth legion, and Carbon had to be loosed from her old connection to give the quota necessary to keep up the representation. Any other combination would have made it necessary to combine Susquehanna with Monroe, Pike and Wayne, and this would have compelled the annexing of Bradford to Tioga and Potter, which would have been much less likely to meet approval in the House. Luzerne is a Democratic county, and this combination is a natural one, for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway traverses Monroe and Luzerne, and the coal roads and interests naturally unite with Wayne. Upon the whole this bill is, in our opinion, quite as just for Senatorial apportionment as our heretofore expressed views upon the subject have indicated it ought to be.

In the following tabular statement for the House the Presidential vote of 1868 is taken as the basis, and according to it the House is divided fifty-three Republicans and forty-seven Democrats. As far as possible the principle of separate representatives for each of the counties is preserved, and there is certainly nothing in it that can be denominated a gerrymander unless the cases of Wyoming and Sullivan, small Democratic counties placed with Bradford to fill the representation, and the annexation of the small Republican counties of Union and Snyder to Lycoming for a similar reason, can be called such. It will be borne in mind that this latter District was made by the bill of 1864 for a Republican District but disappointed its projectors. It might have been better to put Union, Snyder, Sullivan and Wyoming together and to have given one member to each District. It will be seen that the principle of putting counties of similar political proclivities together, which marks the Senate apportionment appears also in the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN 1871.

| DISTRICTS. | D. | R. | Taxb's | Dem. | Rep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams and Franklin | | 2 | 17,675 | ..... | 17,675 |
| Allegheny | | 7 | 65,995 | ..... | 65,995 |
| Armstrong | | 1 | 9,555 | ..... | 9,555 |
| Beaver | | 1 | 7,973 | ..... | 7,973 |
| Bedford and Fulton | 1 | | 9,247 | 9,247 | ..... |
| Berks | 3 | | 25,003 | 25,003 | ..... |
| Blair | | 1 | 8,513 | ..... | 8,513 |
| Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming | | 2 | 17,842 | ..... | 17,842 |
| Bucks | 2 | | 16,293 | 16,293 | ..... |
| Butler | | 1 | 9,424 | ..... | 9,424 |
| Cambria | 1 | | 7,653 | 7,653 | ..... |
| Cameron and Clinton | 1 | | 7,159 | 7,159 | ..... |
| Carbon | 1 | | 7,906 | 7,906 | ..... |
| Chester | | 2 | 19,500 | ..... | 19,500 |
| Centre and Clearfield | 2 | | 14,915 | 14,915 | ..... |
| Clarion and Forest | 1 | | 6,473 | 6,473 | ..... |
| Columbia | 1 | | 7,183 | 7,183 | ..... |
| Crawford | | 2 | 17,853 | ..... | 17,853 |
| Cumberland | 1 | | 11,649 | 11,649 | ..... |
| Dauphin | | 2 | 14,921 | ..... | 14,921 |
| Delaware | | 1 | 8,410 | ..... | 8,410 |
| Erie | | 2 | 16,032 | ..... | 16,032 |
| Elk and Jefferson | 1 | | 7,504 | 7,504 | ..... |
| Fayette | 1 | | 10,135 | 10,135 | ..... |
| Greene | 1 | | 6,467 | 6,467 | ..... |
| Huntingdon | | 1 | 7,395 | ..... | 7,395 |
| Indiana | | 1 | 10,793 | ..... | 10,792 |
| Juniata, Mifflin & Perry | | 2 | 14,760 | ..... | 14,735 |
| Lancaster | | 3 | 28,575 | ..... | 28,525 |
| Lawrence | | 1 | 6,274 | ..... | 6,274 |
| Lebanon | | 1 | 8,024 | ..... | 8,024 |
| Lehigh | 2 | | 17,682 | 16,682 | ..... |
| Luzerne and Monroe | 5 | | 47,721 | 47,721 | ..... |
| Lycoming, Snyder & Union | | 2 | 19,501 | ..... | 19,501 |
| Mercer | | 1 | 12,589 | ..... | 12,589 |
| M'Kean and Potter | | 1 | 5,363 | ..... | 5,363 |
| Montgomery | 2 | | 21,526 | 21,526 | ..... |
| Montour and Northumberland | 2 | | 12,836 | 12,836 | ..... |
| Northampton | 2 | | 15,472 | 15,472 | ..... |
| Pike and Wayne | 1 | | 9,454 | 9,454 | ..... |
| Schuylkill | 3 | | 25,142 | 25,142 | ..... |
| Somerset | | 1 | 6,253 | ..... | 6,253 |
| Susquehanna | | 1 | 9,060 | ..... | 9,060 |
| Tioga | | 1 | 9,602 | ..... | 9,603 |
| Venango | | 1 | 10,855 | ..... | 10,855 |
| Warren | | 1 | 6,017 | ..... | 6,017 |
| Wes'moreland | 2 | | 14,861 | 14,861 | ..... |
| York | 2 | | 18,139 | 18,139 | ..... |
| Washington | 1 | | 12,787 | 12,787 | ..... |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 11 | 158,622 | 66,788 | 91,834 |
| Total | 47 | 53 | | 398890 | 460316 |

Chester county, it will be seen is reduced from three to two members, and Lancaster from four to three, for reasons apparent upon the face of their returns. Some counties with more than the fraction over the quota are given but one member; thus Mercer and Washington seem hardly treated in obtaining but one member each, but Lawrence and Greene equalize this disproportion. So Potter and M'Kean, Somerset, Warren, Clarion and Forrest all are low in taxables, but it seems to us the part of wisdom to adopt the policy of separate representation as far as practicable. Philadelphia is given eleven Republicans and eight Democrats, which is not justified by her votes. There is no such disparity there when parties are arrayed upon political issues; yet it is possible that the local surroundings of the Democratic masses, has compelled the committee to this result.

Upon the total figures of the bill upon the basis of 1868 the Republicans, with 460,316 taxables, obtain fifty-three members, whilst the Democrats, with 398,990 taxables, obtain forty-seven members, thus giving six majority to the Republican for 61,826 taxables. Upon a ratio of 8,500 these six members are equal to 51,000 and leave as an aggregate result 10,826 taxables less representation for the Republicans than for the Democrats, which is a partial set-off for the preponderance in their favor in the Senate bill. It will give the people of the State a fair representation and that is all they want, regardless of the ascendency of either political party.

IT is now stated that Gen. SCHENCK will not go to England, or, if he goes, will only remain a short time, to return and accept the position of Chief Attorney of the Northern Pacific Railroad worth $25,000 per annum.

## THE INCOME TAX.

### A Circular From the Internal Revenue Department.

Owing to the recent proceedings in Congress relative to the proposed abolishmen of the income-tax a number of persons appear to have become impressed with the idea that no income-tax will be assessed and collected for the past year. In order to rectify these impressions, Commissioner Pleasonton has forwarded to the Internal Revenue officers Circular No. 92, concerning the annual assessment of income taxes, which reads: "It will be observed that under section 11, act of July 14, 1870, it is made the duty of every person of lawful age, whose gross income during the preceding year exceeded $2,000, to make and render a return on or before the day designated by law, to the assistant assessor of the district in which he resides, of the gross amount of his income, gains and profits, as aforesaid; and of every guardian and agent for, or co-partner of, any non-resident alien, deriving income, gains and profits from any business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States, or from rents of real estate situated therein, to make and render a return, as aforesaid, to the assistant assessor of the district in which he resides of the amount of income, gains and profits, of any minor or person for whom he acts."

In view of the necessary delay which has attended the issue of the blanks, (form 24), assessors are requested, in any hearing which may be accorded under section 11, of the act of July 14, 1870, in order to determine whether penalty shall be assessed, not to insist upon the same, (except in the case of a false or fraudulent return), where it is shown that the taxpayer made return within a reasonable time.

Assistant assessors shall be instructed to leave a blank (form 24) with every person who, in any probability, has a taxable income, and to make a list of of the persons whom blanks are thus left. They should also require all these forms to be returned, filled up in detail, submitted and sworn to. The form prescribed for declaring that a person is not possessed of an income of $2,000, as provided in section 13, act of July 14, 1870, is by making the appropriate affidavit upon form 24.

### Gov. Jacob's Inaugural.

On Monday Gov. Jacobs was inaugurated Governor of West Virginia. The Wheeling *Register* says of his address:

Governor Jacob's Inaugural Address, a correct copy of which we publish this morning, merits the warmest commendation and will be received with much satisfication throughout the State. It is a very calm and dignified statement of the policy he wishes to pursue in the administration of State affairs, and is worthy of the occasion and the man.

He favors light taxation, economy in expenditure, the payment of the debt, the encouragement of immigration, and generally whatever will tend to the advancement and prosperity of the State. He congradulates the people upon the repeal of proscriptive legislation and the prospect that during his term of office the work of efnranchisment will be successfully completed.

Governor Jacob's makes no specific allusion to the Flick Amendment or to the proposed Constitutional Convention, from which the wish, being father to the thought, some have inferred that he favors the former and apposes the latter measure. Such a supposition not only does violence to the language of the address, but also to the well known opinions of the Governor, for we happen to know, and it is violating no confidence to say, that Governor Jacob cordially approves and is heartly in favor of the call of a Convention to amend the constitution of the State.

### Tilton's First Tilt at Grant.

(From the Golden Age.)

A number of friends have kindly offered their advice in regard to the proper attitude of this journal toward the Administration. Fancying that we have a mysterious quarrel with the President, they are waiting for us to strike an open blow. This expectation must be disappointed. Is there any good reason for an outbreak of hostility against the Government? We know of none. It is as hard to be the enemy as it is to be the friend of the present Administration. To praise it would be unwarrantable; to blame it would be unfair. President Grant's government is too good to be bad, and too bad to be good. So, for the present, the least said, either for or against it, the better.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, Mach 7, 1871.

### Senate

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr. HAMLIN from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported they had performed their duty, and the President informed them that he had no communication to make to Congress at present, but would make one in the course of a week or so. The President expressed the wish that Congress would not this week fix a day for adjournment, and stated he would shortly have an Executive Communication to make to the Senate.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to regulate the service in the collection of customs in the various ports of entry of the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures under the laws relating to customs and for other purposes. The bill contains a large number of provisions looking to a general reform of the revenue service, especially in New York, embracing the Naval Office, and Surveyor's and Appraiser's Departments, and is designed to simplify and greatly reduce the expenses of the collection of the revenues. The fourteenth section provides that the appointment of officers of customs requiring the concurrence of the Senate shall be for the term of four years, and that they shall hold their offices respectively until their successors shall have been appointed and duly qualified, and such officers shall not be removed during the term of such appointments, except for some cause, and before any removal shall be made, such officer shall be furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and have an opportunity of being heard in his own defense.

### House.

MISSELLANEOUS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee appointed by the House to join a like Committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was in session, and ready to receive any communication he might make, reported that the Committee had discharged that duty, and that the President said he had no communication to make at present, but that he might have some communication to make in the course of a week, and expressed a desire that during the present week no day should be fixed for the final adjournment of the two Houses.

Mr. NIBLACK remarked he was not in favor of Congress entering now on general business. He was in favor of the earliest adjournment, but he believed if there was any public reason making it proper for Congress to meet on the 4th of March and elect its Speaker and other officers, that the same reason applied as well to the organization of the Committees of the House. He submitted that there was no propriety in Congress meeting on the 4th of March, at great expense for mileage, if the House was merely to elect its Speaker and other officers and then adjourn. The House was, to-day, in a position half organized—an army having a commander-in-chief, but no subordinate officers, and nobody to take it into action. There were a number of election cases which should be decided at an early period of Congress, instead of being left, as was generally the case, to the close of Congress, adding greatly to the expense. He considered it important also that members should know, at an early day, to what committee they were assigned, so that they might make themselves familiar with the general business of such committees.

The SPEAKER stated his views on the subject. He said that two years ago it was not for eleven days after the organization that he was able to announce the standing committees, and he was persuaded that even that announcement was in many respects premature. He would have been very glad then to have had an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the antecedents, position, character and tastes of the members, which would have enabled him, he thought, to have avoided some mistakes which possibly occurred. The present House consisted much more largely than any of its predecessors of new members, and he had not been able to acquaint himself with the personal characteristics of the new members. Taking into view the decided manifestation of the House on Saturday in favor of adjournment, it was not his purpose, unless otherwise instructed by the House, to appoint the standing committees until the December session, with the exception of the Committees on Elections, Mileage, Accounts, and Public Buildings, for the appointment of which four committees there was a specific necessity. If the House were to adjourn within the next fortnight, he should, from that standpoint, regard it as decidedly inexpedient to announce the standing committees at the present session, but of course he was subject to the orders of the House.

## MONETARY.

**Gold Active—Stocks Steady—Money Easy.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Gold market active and higher, closing at 110¼@111¼. Loans were made at from 2 to 4 per cent. Clearances $26,000,000. Governments opened steady but fell off during the day, and closed from ¼ to ⅜ lower than yesterday's quotations, 6's of '81 being the weakest. The awards at the Treasury bond purchase to-day were $2,000,000 at from 100.90 to 110.05. The stock market was strong at the opening, but as the day advanced became heavy under sales to realize, and declined from 1 to 1½ per cent. on the entire list. The principal dealings were in New York Central and Hudson River, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Northwestern preferred, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The market closed heavy and lower. Money was loaned freely this morning at 5 per cent., but in the afternoon 4 per cent. was the ruling rate. State bonds dull with but little change in price.

## TAMAQUA, PA.

**Reward Offered for the Mount Carmel Murderer.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TAMAQUA, Pa., March 8.—The Mount Carmel District Miners' and Laborers' Beneficial Association has offered $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who exploded a powder keg in Williams' house, killing Hoffman. It is claimed that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association is making efforts to discover the guilty parties.

# LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, March, 6, 1871.

### THE SENATE.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad presented a communication laying the blame of the increasing rates of transportation of coal upon the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, who have received the whole benefit of the increase. They would be glad to appear before the Legislative Committee, to give testimony and make any explanation desired.

The special order was the Printing Bill, introduced by the Special Committee, and endorsed by a majority of the Standing Committee on Public Printing.

### THE HOUSE,

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. KERR. Remodeling the laws relating to Building and Loan Associations, incorporating the West Land and Growing Association, with power to buy lands outside of the State; exempting the bonds of Lawrence Sub-School District, Pittsburgh, from taxation.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Increasing the capital of the Sharpsburg and Lawrence Bridge Company to $80,000; incorporating the Fire Insurance Patrol Company, of Allegheny county, with authority to appoint officers with police powers, and to protect and save life and property in, or contiguous to burning buildings, and to take charge of property when necessary. The bill embraces about forty corporators, among them William P. Jones, Robert Finney, William P. Herbert, R. N. King, William F. Gardner, C. J. Donnell and Hugh McElheny.

Mr. ROBB. Divorcing William and Elizabeth Wilcox, and Adley and Emeline Calhoun, of Pittsburgh.

Bills creating three different commissions for Philadelphia, were introduced by Republican members, including police, water and public works, Republicans and Democrats being named as Commissioners, with the preponderance in favor of the former, except in the police, which is even.

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1871.

THE ALLEGHENY SALARY BILL.

The Conference Committe on the Allegheny Salary Bill, at twelve o'clock last night came to a compromise, by intermingling Whites and the Lawyers bill. The committee struck out of Whites bill the payment of costs in advance, retaining the salary features and incorporating the fees adopted by the Lawyers association. They modified the printing section, making it more stingent on the printers. They struck out County Commissioners salaries. The bill goes into operation on the first of July next, and effects only present officers elected last fall.

### THE SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ANDERSON—Repealing the *per capita* school tax in Belleview, Allegheny county; supplement for the Ormsby Bridge Company, allowing the tiring of the bridge to railways.

The apportionment bill was again under consideration.

Mr. DAVIS introduced an amendment, giving Allegheny county, outside of Pittsburgh, four representatives; dividing Pittsburgh as follows: Third, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twentieth wards, one member; the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth Seventh and Eighth wards, one member; the Eleventh, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, one member. Carried by Democratic votes.

Mr. RUTAN introduced an amendment breaking up the Huntingdon double district, taking one Senator from that district and giving it to Luzerne in 1873, taking one from Lancaster in 1872, and giving it to Allegheny, giving Montgomery one in 1872. This would make the Senate seventeen Republican to sixteen Democratic. In the House he gave Allegheny, eight; Lancaster, four; Luzerne, four; Beaver and Washington, three; Indiana and Jefferson, two; Philadelphia, eighteen, making the House fifty-four Republican to forty-six Democratic.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Apportionment bill was resumed.

Mr. RUTAN'S amendment, proposed this morning, was under discussion, including the following Senatorial changes not reported: Perry is added to Dauphin; Centre is added to Clearfield; Juniata is added to Lycoming district, Indiana, Westmoreland and Jefferson to form the Twenty-fourth district. Greene and Fayette the Twenty-sixth district; Beaver and Washington the Twenty-seventh; Mercer, Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong, the Twenty-eighth; Crawford, Venango and Clarion the Twenty-ninth and Erie, Warren and Forest the Thirtieth district. This amendment was defeated.

Mr. WHITE, in a long speech, intimated that the Republicans of the House must ultimately reject this bill. He pronounced Mr. Wallace's connection with the First district election, as questionable. Mr. Wallace, he said, wanted the United States Senatorship two years hence.

Mr. WALLACE replied, manifesting much feeling, characterizing Mr. White's speech as a vile, personal attack, unworthy of a gentleman or a Senator. That the bill was formed in his interest, he emphatically denied.

Mr. FINDLEY charged Mr. White with wanting to be Governor.

The bill passed finally, the Democrats voting aye, and the Republicans no.

The Bituminous Coal Mining Bill was opposed by Messrs. Olmstead, Buckalew, Purman and Delamater as unnecessary.

Messrs. Petriken, Turner and Mumma defended the bill.

Mr. TURNER had an amendment incorporated giving the bituminous miners four months to make a second offering.

Mr. OLMSTEAD had the compensation of examiners reduced from five to three dollars per day.

Mr. DELAMATER moved the exemption of Crawford county from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. PURMAN moved the exemption of Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Mr. FINDLEY moved the exemption of Somerset county.

Mr. ANDERSON moved the exemption of Allegheny county.

All these amendments were defeated, and the bill passed a second reading.

### THE HOUSE.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill for the extension of the Water Works of Pittsburgh, allowing Councils to purchase as much additional land as may be necessary. Laid on the table.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch from Hanover on the 8th, says the French prisoners who have been held in various parts of the Kingdom of Hanover have been forwarded to Lamburg, whence they will go to France.

COUNT VON BISMARCK

has passed through Bergerbruck enroute to Berlin. He will be met at Mayence by a committee of citizens, who will welcome and escort him home to Germany.

Emperor William has reviewed the First and Twelfth corps and the Wurtemburgers at Villiers. The headquarters of the Emperor are now at Ferrieres.

The elections to the Bavarian Chambers have resulted in the choice of twenty-nine Liberals and seventeen Patriots. The latter are opposed to the confederation.

The steamship Columbia, from New York, touched at Moville, and the City of Manchester, from New York, at Queenstown to-day.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, March 8.—The Minister of Marine has proposed to the National Assembly a great reduction in the budget.

LONDON, March 7.—It is expected that a Baronetcy will be conferred on Samuel Morley, a Liberal member of the House of Commons of Bristol.

DUBLIN, March 7.—The trial of Porter, at Enniskellen, for an assault on Captain Poynter, has ended in the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree on a verdict. The accused was released on bail to appear at the next assizes.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 8.—The Assembly will leave Bordeaux on Saturday, and meet at Versailles on Monday.

The disorder and excitement of the past few days continues, but no further collisions have occurred.

## ST. LOUIS.

**Terrific Hurricane—Great Destruction of Property with Loss of Life.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—A most terrific hurricane passed over a portion of East St. Louis, between two and three o'clock this afternoon. The wind first came from the southeast, accompanied by a brisk shower, but suddenly veered to the southwest and came with a fury and force never before witnessed in this latitude. It first struck the elevator on the bank of the river and took a part of its roof off, and passing on in a due northeast direction the wind totally demolished the freight depot of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad, eight hundred feet long by one hundred wide, and a water tank eighty feet high, the freight and passenger depot of the Southeastern Railroad, two freight depots, a portion of the passenger depot and ticket office, and a large round house of the Chicago and Alton Road, the car house, scale office, freight office and part of one of the freight depots of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, the freight and passenger depots of the Toledo and Wabash Road, and a number of dwelling houses in the vicinity, and a portion of the roof of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis depot was blown off. Nearly all of the derricks and other appliances used in the construction of the bridge, were torn from their places and blown into the river. Everything within a width of from two to three hundred yards was actually torn to pieces. A whole train of cars, including a thirty ton locomotive, was blown from the track, and hurled some forty feet into a slough. Another train of thirteen cars, laden with grain, was overthrown and smashed, and one car blown into the river. A train coming in on the Terre Haute road, when at Brooklyn, three miles north of East St. Louis, was blown from the track, as also were some forty cars which were standing on the side tracks of the Toledo & Wabash, and Chicago & Alton road, about nine miles out. The round house of the Chicago & Alton road, after being blown down, caught fire from an engine standing inside and its ruins burned. The engineer of the locomotive was burned to death.

The number of killed and wounded cannot be stated to-night but seven are known to be killed. Between thirty and forty seriously, some dangerously wounded, and a good many more slightly injured. It is believed a number of persons are still buried beneath the ruins. The scene is frightful. Houses are torn to fragments, others unroofed or upset and still others carried bodily from their foundations. Scarcely a building or tree or anything else within the track of the storm is standing. The wreck of ruin is complete.

The pecuniary losses are estimated as follows:

Chicago and Alton railroad, $500,000; Ohio and Mississippi railroad, $200,00; Toledo and Wabash railroad, $125,000, St. Louis and Vandalia railroad, $50,000; South Eeastern railroad, $30,000; Wiggins Ferry Company, $25,000. Two or three steamboare, lying on the eastern side of the river, were also very seriously damaged.

## THE WEST.

**Election at Cedar Rapids, Iowa—The Debt of Illinois—Important Suit Decided.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Monday, elected the straight Republican ticket for city officers. The majorities range from 39 to 406. There were seven different tickets run in opposition.

During the recent visit of the Illinois State Treasurer at New York he paid off $2,600,000 of the State debt. The entire State debt now amounts to only $2,400,000.

In 1868 Abraham Rockafellow and Mary A. H. Newcomb became engaged to be married. Rockafellow, influenced by his strong affection for Mary, deeded to her five thousand dollars' worth of real estate, located in the suburbs of Hyde Park. Mary, not to be outdone; deeded to him seven hundred dollars' worth of swamp lands in Iowa. Mary shortly afterwards went back on Abraham, and married another man. Abraham then sued in the Circuit Court to recover his Hyde Park soil, but the Court refused to aid him. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has just decided that he is entitled to recover his Hyde Park lots, and that he must restore to Mary her Iowa swamp lands, which he declares he will gladly do.

## WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1871.

The President to-day made the following appointments of members of the Southern Claims Commission, as provided for in the amendment to the army appropriation bill, relative to the claims of Southern loyalists: Judge Aldis, Vermont, ex-Senator Howell, of Iowa, and ex-Representative Ferris, of New York.

The dissatisfaction among Western Congressmen at the course of Commissioner Pleasanton is more openly expressed than heretofore, and if the season is of sufficient length an inquiry is promised. The latest objectionable action of the Revenue Bureau is the order prescribing a new lock for distilleries, which can only be procured through the Supervisor of Internal Revenue at New York, and at the exorbitant price of sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents for each lock. When it is known that each distillery will require from ten to thirty of these locks, the cause of dissatisfaction is apparent. The lock was prescribed without any opportunity for competition, and is understood to be the special job of a prominent bank officer here.

The decison in the New York Central tax case, although promised some days ago, is not yet forthcoming, as it is known that one of the most prominent Republican members of the House from Ohio, is prepared to expose the particular influence which govern that officer in his management of his Bureau, and will make the New York Central case his text.

A clerk, in the division of accounts, who was detected in a small fraud of two hundred dollars, some weeks ago, is still retained in his place.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburgh; Nathan Bishop, L. L. D., Wm. E. Dodge, Vincent Collyer, New York; John V. Farwell, Chicago; John D. Long, Maine; Edward S. Tabey, Boston, and Geo. H. Stewart, Philadelphia, of the present Board of Indian Commissioners, have been notified, by the Secrytary of the Interior, to meet in this city on the 15th inst., to arrange for accepting the new powers conferred upon them by the recent act of Congress, requiring them to audit all bills to be paid by the Indian Department, and to mark out their tour of inspection and observation in the Indian country during the coming summer.

The Republican Senate committee to arrange the standing committees of that body, were a long time in session to-day. It is reported and generally believed that they have retained all the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but placed Mr. Morton as chairman and Mr. Sumner second on the list. The action of the committee will be reported for approval to an adjourned meeting of the caucus. The Democrats will be requested to designate such members of their party for the vacancies reserved for them.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Closing Proceedings of the Legislature—State Finances.**

CHARLESTON, S. C. March 8.—The South Corolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* at twelve o'clock last night. New railroad schemes involving an addition of four million or more to the State debt, have finally been defeated, after a hard struggle. There has been no addition of any kind to the State debt during the session. This result is mainly due the firm and persistent opposition of Governor Scott, to all measures of public extravagance. It is estimated that the taxes for the current year will be ample to meet all financial needs of the State Government. Ordinary appropriations have been largely cut down. In the last hours of the session the Governor vetoed a bill making appropriations for legislative expenses, on the ground that it included a fraudulent item of nearly a hundred thousand dollars. The veto was sustained. A bill to fund all existing liabilities of the State, in a new sterling loan and absolutely prohibiting any increase of the public debt until said loan is paid, unless such increase be authorized by a direct two third vote of the people of the State has become a law.

## ALBANY, N. Y.

**Terrible Tragedy—A Prominent Citizen Strikes His Wife, Killing Her Instantly—The Filkins Express Robbery and Murder Trial.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—A terrible tragedy occurred here this morning, at the residence of Dr. Lemuel R. Vanhoozen, on Madison avenue. The Doctor, who is intemperate in his habits, had angry words with his wife, and seizing an iron griddle, struck her with it on the back of the head, crushing her skull, and causing her death almost instantaneously. The circumstance becoming known to the neighbors the police were sent for, and the doctor taken into custody. The event has caused great sadness among the acquaintances of the family, by whom the doctor and his wife were highly esteemed.

The testimony for the defence was commenced in the Filkins case to-day, and consisted chiefly in evidence of the honesty and good character of the prisoner.

Aaron Richardson testified he was in Scotts store at the time the pistol was purchased, and stated he was satisfied the man making the purchase was not Filkins. He had known Filkins for a long time, and was certain it was not him.

Jno. Clarke testified he was in the store the same day, the day before the robbery, but could not say positively what day that was, and saw Richardson there, at the time the pistol was being loaded, and sold. Other witnessess testified they had paid Filkins for bread in large amounts of fractional notes. This evidence was given to account for his having a large amount of this kind of currency on his person, when arrested.

Dr. Vanhoosen, who killed his wife this morning, was laboring under an attack of delirium tremens at the time. When taken into custody he was asked why he had done it. "I had to do it to save my own life. They were after me."

In the United States District Court at Newark, N. J., yesterday, the brewers who were convicted of fraud on the Revenue, by the improper use of beer stamps, were fined in sums ranging from $100 to $150. Two were imprisoned for one day.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

**The Care of Soil—Deep Plowing—How to Keep Butter—Harrowing Wheat in Spring.**

CARE OF THE SOIL.

1. All soils are benefitted by being underdrained, but the benefit is most apparent and lasting in those of a clayey nature, or having a subsoil retentive of moisture.

2. After drainage, subsoiling and good cultivation are necessary to insure good crops on heavy soils.

3. Lime is the best manure to apply to strong clay soils. It renders them more previous to light and heat, and also corrects their acidity by combining with some of chemical salts in the soil, making plant food of poison.

4. Summer fallowing is the most efficient and profitable means of preparing strong soils for wheat, and of beginning a rotation, after grass has been grown for a length of time.

5. Green crops plowed under, when in the most succulent state, are powerful auxiliaries in rendering a light soil fertile, but if this is done too often successively, the soil becomes overcharged with carbonaceous matter.

6. Leached ashes applied in large quantities to sandy soils, or those containing too much vegetable humus, will greatly ameliorate their condition and render them more compact.

7. There is no soil so poor or sterile, but some mode may be found of ameliorating and enriching it.

8. Blowing sands may be made gradually productive by spreading six inches of straw over them to remain till rotted. Then seed thickly with clover on the surface, without plowing, and when the clover has taken hold and become established pasture sheep upon the land for two or three years preparatory to manuring and cultivating it.

9. Two successive grain crops on the same land leave it very foul.

10. Summer fallowing ameliorates a soil, and if properly done gets rid of most of the weeds and noxious plants infesting it.

DEEP PLOWING.

The agriculturist should know that all soils, and even granite rocks, contain more or less of the elements of vegetable growth. Soil, while in a dense state, so compact that the aid of the sun and rain, heat and cold, cannot penetrate and decompose them, will be sterile; while disentegrating them they will become fertile, and their power for absorbing and combining with manurial substances greatly increased. Therefore it is the same quantity of manure, the same season, and the same kind of land, yields far greater returns where the land has been deeply and thoroughly pulverized.

HOW TO KEEP BUTTER.

At a recent meeting of the Dairymen's Association in Illinois, President King remarked that he had been a dealer in butter for thirty years, and considered that May, June and July, produced the best, if properly made and put down. Butter containing whey or milk will not keep. It should be made dry, come hard, and be properly cured. Most people salt too high. It should be salted to the palate, and it will keep. All in excess of this is injurious. The milk, cream and surroundings in the butter room should all be pure, as foul odors are certain to impart a disagreeable flavor. Mr. King stated that he knew a man to plant honeysuckles and roses around the place where his butter was made, for the purpose of giving it an agreeable flavor. This was a pleasant conceit, whatever the influence on the dairy may have been.

HARROWING WHEAT IN SPRING.

Colman's Rural World, in alluding to the subject of Harrowing Wheat Fields in the Spring, says. We have frequently taken occasion to speak of the advantages of this practice. Still few farmers feel disposed to follow it, either from a lack of faith in the advantages, or from an indisposition to depart from the old beaten track. A good harrowing of a wheat field at the proper season in the spring, when the ground is just dry enough, has been found from repeated practice equal to a good working of a field of corn, with the best plow or cultivator. In England a good hoeing and weeding of the wheat crop is found of so much importance that many of the farmers "dibble in" their seeds so as to have the plants come up in perfect rows, in order to afford the great facility for the operator. In our country labor is too dear to admit of this kind of planting. Indeed there is no need of it. Our mechanics have so perfected the wheat drill that the seed may be put in with almost the same degree of accuracy that the English laborer can put it in with the dibble, so that if the price of labor here would warrant hoeing, the regularity of the drilled wheat would admit of this operation; but it is too early to think of bestowing labor in this way. The harrow answers almost as good a purpose. Experiment and judgment must determine the precise time when this work should be done. It should not be before the heavy frosts are over in March and always when the ground is sufficiently dry to pulverize. To one unacquainted with the operation, he would imagine the entire crop would be torn up by the roots, but it is not so; let the harrow be not too heavy, with the teeth sharp, and the best results will follow the operation.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

TIONESTA has a revival in its M. E Church.

THE scarlet fever prevails to an alarming extent in Tidioute.

THEY are repairing the Court House at Williamsport.

THE Tionesta railroad is now regarded as a fixed fact.

ON Thursday morning of last week a man named John Roush was found dead in the stable of E. Hummel, at Minersville. The corner's jury found that he died of heart disease. He was a single man and had served a term as a marine in the army.

SHARON is to have gas. The *Times* says: "We are glad to be able to state that the full amount of stock in the Sharon Gas Works was taken on Monday last, and that now as soon as possible we will have the works commenced."

BOY KILLED WITH A PADDLE—A sad occurrence took place last Thursday afternoon, at the Catholic school in this place. During recess, the schoolars were playing ball, when a paddle or bat, which one of the boys was using, accidentally slipped out of his hand, and struck another boy, named Joseph Hartle, son of Mr. Geo. Hartle, which soon caused concussion of the brain, and resulted in his death the next day. He was fourteen years of age, and his sudden death cast quite a gloom over the community. His parents have the sympathy of all in their bereavement —*Clarion Democrat.*


## MEDICAL.

# HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID Extract Catawba GRAPE PILLS

**Compound Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.**

**For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, Etc. Purely Vegetable Containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.**

H

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, sup-reeding castor oil salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pill do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

E

**HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S**

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

**Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,**

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Pickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING PROPERTIES are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing a chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. Price, $1 50.

M

**HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, the Great Diuretic.**

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the bladder and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of urine, diseases of the prostrate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brickdust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

| | |
|---|---|
| Indisposition to Exertion, | Loss of Power, |
| Loss of Memory, | Difficulty of Breathing, |
| Weak Nerves, | Trembling, |
| Horror of Disease, | Wakefulness, |
| Dimness of Vision, | Pain in the Back, |
| Hot Hands, | Flushing of the Body, |
| Dryness of the Skin, | Eruptions of the Face, |
| Pallid Countenance, | Universal Lassitude, |
| of the Muscular | System, Etc. |

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

B

**Helmbold's Extract Buchu**

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

**LADIES.**

"In many affections peculiar to ladies, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy—as in chlorosis or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, leucorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.)

O

**H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu**

**Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc.**

In all their stages, no change in diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for a Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price, One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

L

**HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSEWASH**

Cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of cutaneous affection. It speedily eradicates pimples, spots, scorbutic, dryness, inflamations of the cutaneous membrane, etc., dispels redness and incipient inflammation, nives, rash, moth patches, dryness of scalp or skin, frost bites, and all purposes for which salves or ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healty action to the tissue of the vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a preservative and refresher of the complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu, Sarsaparilla and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

D

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnishe on application, with *hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not believe this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

**HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS**

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**Druggist and Chemist.**

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H. T.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot,
No. 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's.

Take no other.

## ARKANSAS.

### The Impeachment of Governor Clayton.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—The *Avalanche* Little Rock special says: To-night political affairs have assumed another phase. This morning, immediately after the journal was read, Mr. Neal, Chairman of the Board of Impeachment managers, presented the following report:

*Mr. Speaker:* The committee appointed by the House as a Board of managers to prepare particular articles of impeachment against His Excelleney Powell Clayton, Governor of Arkansas, to exhibit and make good the same, did, in obedience to the order of the House, immediately proceed to the bar of the Senate, and did there give notice that they in due time would exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and the committee have made every effort within their power to obtain information to enable them to prepare such articles or impeachment for the consideration of this House. The committee addressed to the Board of Managers heretofore appointed by this House, in this behalf, a letter, and delivered the same to the Chairman of said Board the day it bears date, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, respectfully requesting the said Board to furnish this committee with testimony, the names of all witnesses in behalf of the State in the case, together with the residences of witnesses, and the committee have not as yet received the desired information. The committee have used their utmost diligence to learn such facts as the committee are of opinion must be learned, in order to exhibit particular articles of impeachment against his Excellency, the Governor, with the dignity becoming the honorable House, and have carefully sought for information of parties the committee had reason to believe were in possession of, or conversant with, evidence necessary to conduct the trial of impeachment successfully, and have failed in their efforts. The committee have also examined with care, the records in the office of the Secretary of State, which have bearing upon the issues of State Bonds to railroads, in connection with acts of the Legislature relating thereto, and are of the opinion that there is not sufficient evidence to convict the Governor of misdemeanors in office. The committee having made their unsuccessful efforts to procure the necessary evidence or information, have to report they have failed to obtain any facts as, data that would warrant them in attempting to prepare particular articles of impeachment against the Governor. When these grave questions were presented to the House some days ago, the House was assured there was ample testimony at hand, to sustain the charges therein set forth, which could be obtained at any time, and would be furnished upon application, with a full and complete statement of facts, that could be proven on the trial, which would have enabled the Committee to prepare the particular articles of impeachment. After reciting their attempts to obtain these facts, the report states the Committee are unwilling in view of all the facts to prosecute the case, as they believe they cannot do so successfully, and offer a resolution to the effect that further proceedings in the case be dispensed with.

After the resolution of the board of managers, that impeachment be dropped, was adopted, a message of a strong partisan character was received from Governor Clayton.

After considerable discussion ten thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed for distribution. Some yet believe that Clayton will try to oust the Lieutenant Governor and then go to the Senate. Candidates are already at work lobbying for the Senatorship.

## NEBRASKA.

### Impeachment of State Officers—Militia Called Out—Indian Troubles.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

OMAHA, March 4.—The impeachment of Gillespie, State Auditor, was partially upon the evidence of Governor Butler. One charge against Gillespie is that he opened the printing bid of the Omaha *Herald* and gave the figures therein to the Omaha *Republican*. The articles of impeachment against Gov. Butler were read before the Senate to-day, and he was ordered to appear before the bar of the Senate for trial.

It is stated that an armed band of militia has been organized at the capitol for ninety days' service for the purpose of assisting Governor Butler in maintaining his office.

Fort Benton reports say two men, Buckshot and Policot, were killed by the Sioux Indians near there.

## CINCINNATI.

### Board of Trade Elections—Newspaper Assignment—Death of an Old Riverman—The Bridge Question—Reception of Gen. Halpine, &c.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Josiah Kirby was elected President of the Board of Trade, to-day, unanimously. H. H. Tatem was re-elected Secretary.

The Cincinnati *Morning Leader* made an assignment, to-day, for the benefit of its creditors.

Captain David Blackford, Wharfmaster, died to-day. He was an old steamboat pilot and commander, long identified with river interests.

The news of the success of the high bridge in Congress produced great satisfaction here to-day. Private dispatches read on 'Change were loudly applauded.

General Halpine telegraphs to the Committee of Arrangements here that he will reach Cincinnati on the 17th inst., at which time the public reception, for which extensive arrangements are making, will take place.

## THE FAR WEST.

### Railroad Jubilee — Collecting Tax from Chinamen.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The citizens of San Diego held a grand Jubilee in honor of the passage of the Southern Pacific Railroad bill last night. The success of the measure is hailed with great satisfaction on this coast.

The case of the Sheriff of Trinity county, convicted in the United States Court last night on a charge of collecting foreign mining tax from Chinamen, contrary to the laws of the United States and Constitutional Amendments, will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

### Boutwell Refuses to Pay his Income Tax in Groton.

Many of Secretary Boutwell's neighbors and townsmen have been surprised at the course he has taken on the repeal of the income tax law. He has oposed it persistently and obstinately. Now nobody who knows Mr. Bontwell believes that anything but pure selfishness, and not public spirit, lies at the bottom of this movement on his part. He undoubtly thinks, that by paying off largely the public debt, he will so engraft himself into popular favor, as to by and by be able to ride successfully the presidential horse. Would that we could believe that our old townsman was animated by a higher motive; but we cannot. And no man in Groton, who knows Mr. Boutwell well, will ever be made to believe that he ever acts, except as influenced by selfish motives.

At home Mr. Boutwell has had an opportunity to pay a State and town tax on his income as Secretary of the Treasury; but has he done it? The law requires the Assessors to assess a tax on the incomes of the citizens; and our physicians, lawyers and others have been assessed this tax and paid it. But when the assessors called Mr. Boutwell, who was in the receipt of an income of eight thousand dollars a year as Secretary of the Treasury, and asked him if they should tax him on his income, replied "No!" and they did not tax him. Now, sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Mr. Boutwell likes to have everybody else taxed, but he don't want to be taxed himself. This is one of the wrongs of taxation which the "Junction" has heretofore submitted to. Let it be righted in our new town. Let there be no respect of persons. What is right, is right. If as a printer, we pay a tax on an income of one thousand dollars a year, to support Town, County and State, why, as Secretary of the Treasury, should not Mr. Boutwell pay on his income of eight thousand? A grievous wrong has been done to the poor; and he who is champion of a Government income tax, dodge the tax under the Statute law of his own State. More's the piety.—*Groton (Mass.) Public Spirit.*

### Exit the Two-Thirds.

To-day inaugurates a decided change for the better in the political condition of the United States. The two-thirds power of the Republicans is broken in the new Congress meeting at noon, and from this happy consequence of the elections last fall it resulted that the people of the United States are no longer at the utter mercy of a political party. The balance of the government is restored. The Republican two-thirds in Congress, now dead and gone, for they *dare* not unseat enough of the opposition to restore it, is at the bottom of much that blackens our Federal annals in these four years past, and in the face of that vote is seen the popular condemnation of that infamous spawn it begot. The fourteenth amendment, with its sneaking, pot-house laws to enforce it; the fifteenth amendment with its South Carolina Legislatures and its promising crop of bayonet election laws for Northern as well as for Southern polls; that disgraceful farce, impeachment; Howard's African bureau; the hideous drama of reconstruction and re-reconstruction, would never have been possible but for this now defunct two-thirds. How it was made matched what it did. At first Drake, assuming to represent Missouri, and Creswell, affecting to be a Senator from Maryland, brought the Senate majority up to the required pitch, the House then having it. Afterwards came Brownlow and the West Virginia tribe; and latterly, that Falstaff's legion which swarmed up from the South heavily reinforced Senate and House. Many of them—more of them by several than ought to be out of the penitentiary, if all tales be true—yet linger, but their worst power is over; the Radical two-thirds is departed.—*World.*

### Aid for Pope Pius.

Archbishop Spalding has issued an address to the clergy and laity of Baltimore on "Aid for the Pope," in which he says: "If our Catholic ladies, in imitation of the noble example set them by their sisters in Rome, in Belgium, in England, and elsewhere, would firmly resolve to abstain from all luxury, and even from lawful amusements, so long as their Holy Father is in chains; if they would generously devote to his necessities, say one half of their superfluous jewelry, ornaments, and expenses; even the world would applaud them for their heroic sacrifice, and what is far better, they would have the applause of their own consciences, and the abundant blessing of God on themselves, their families and children; while the Holy Father's urgent wants would be adequately supplied. How, in fact, can Catholic ladies find it in their hearts to dance and amuse themselves, to wear superfluous expensive clothing, to rival one another in the extravagance and expressiveness of their adornments; while the Common Father of the faithful, and their own beloved Father in Christ, like St. Peter, his predecessor, is in chains, and robbed of the very necessaries of life—of what is essential to his position as Supreme Doctor and Pastor of Christians? How can the children engage in most expensive luxuries while the Father is reduced to the very verge of want and almost starvation, and is wholly at the mercies of his enemies, who are also the enemies of Christ, and of all religion, all truth, and all virtue?"

### Important Declaration of the French Soldiers in Germany.

A commutation from Leipsic, under date of February 18, has the following:

As already announced, a petition to the National Assembly at Bordeaux is circulating among the French prisoners, in which the captured French army in Germany makes the following declaration:—"We will obey the government which France shall choose; but if our position as soldiers prohibits us from taking part in the political struggle we have the right to demand, as citizens, that the government to which it will be our duty to give our blood shall be the true expression of the will of the country. We have, therefore, the honor to request you to appeal to universal suffrage in order to decide the following two questions:—First, monarchy or republic; second, the name of the monarch in case of the monarchy being successful. We, beforehand, engage upon our honor, to submit to the will of the people.

### Seventy.

Seventy cities of the United States are converted into military posts under the atrocious enforcement act which has just passed Congress. Of these, seven belong to Pennsylvania, namely: Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg and Lancaster. In seven cities of Pennsylvania, including the capital of the Commonwealth, the elections are to be conducted with federal officers mounted over the ballot box ready to beckon to their assistance the bayonets of federal soldiers.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE Sharon *Times* says of the lecture of Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., in that place, that it "was by far the finest lecture of the season. It was concise, graphic, and elegant, and in each of its beautifully rounded sentences it bore evidence of the master mind which framed it. Mr. Hopkins certainly ranks first among the lecturers of the country."

### Alleged Outrage.

A criminal prosecution was commenced on Saturday, by Simon Boland, of the Twelfth ward, against Peter Wickler, a dairyman, at Two Mile Run. In his information before Alderman McMasters, Mr. Boland alleged that Wickler, on Thursday last, made infamous proposals to his wife, and that finally he attempted to force her to do his bidding. Wickler was arrested and held in one thousand dollars bail for a further hearing.

### Death of Walter Brown.

Walter Brown, the famous oarsman, died at the residence of his mother in Newburg, N. Y., on Friday from enlargement of the spleen, complicated with dropsy. The disease was contracted during the destruction of his boat-house at Boston, a few weeks ago. He suffered terribly from illness for three weeks, but retained his consciousness to the last, recognizing his friends around him. He was 31 years old last November. He leaves a wife in Portland, Me.

### LITIGATION ABOUT THE OPERA HOUSE.

#### Examine Your Title Deeds for Liens and Prior Claimants—How the Property Has Come into Court.

A suit of ejectment has been entered against the present proprietors of the Opera House. It is unnecessary to follow the history of the house through all its changing scenes, but it will be remembered by many Pittsburghers that the property was purchased by the trustees of the Odd Fellows society about thirty years ago. They erected the present building. It was then divided into several lots, and parties who had improved upon it has liens thereon. There was a sheriff's sale, and Mr. Coleman, the present proprietor, became the purchaser. He is now threatened with being disturbed in the possession of it by Mr. William Little, who claims under the will of John Little, deceased. Messrs. S. C. Schoyer and R. S. Woods are attorneys for plaintiff.

## AN ACT

### To Provide for the Sale or Exchange of the State Securities and for the Payment of the Public Debt.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall have full power and authority at any time to sell any part or the whole of the securities or obligations held by them for the Commonwealth, for the highest prices attainable, and guarantee on the part of the state the full payment of the same to the purchasers thereof, and with the proceeds of such sale or sales together with any surplus funds in the Treasury, they shall be required to go into the market and purchase for redemption the interest bearing indebtedness of the state at current market rates, or if deemed more advantageous to the State, said Commissioners may make exchange of any of the state securities held by them for any other State obligations due or to become due on the best terms practicable, and they shall include their proceedings under this act in their annual reports to the Legislature.

SEC. 2. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above was recommended to be negatived, the reason for which is plain. The bill to remove the nine millions of securities, now in the Treasury, is in the hands of a developing gentlemen who will introduce it next week. They do not want the securities sold and applied to the payment of the State debt, but much prefer handling the same for the benefit of a few railroads that are to be.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MISS HINDMAN, of this city, is to lecture in Beaver on the "Women of the Republic."

MR. SAMUEL RAMSEY, a highly respected citizen of Beaver, died suddenly, of heart disease, on Thursday morning of last week.

THE blue birds are getting plenty in this country.

THE *Herald* is glad to note the improvements in Butler since the railroad reached there.

THERE was a record of 84 deaths, 178 baptisms and 30 marriages in St. John's church, Johnstown during last year.

THE Pennsylvania deaf and dumb institution had two hundred inmates last year. During the same time the insane asylum had five hundred and seventy-four.

### The Three Dyspeptics.

Here is an extract from a letter received by Messrs. Drake & Co. Nov. 2, 1869: "Three friends met one day in the latter part of September in the rotunda of the Astor House. Your correspondent was one of the three. We were all suffering from the 'national disease'—indigestion; and all agreed on one point, viz.: that nothing agreed with *us*. We discussed. One had tried blue pills, another extract of dandelion, another almost every variety of purgatives. In fact, we had made apothecaries' shops of our insides; but nothing had done us any good. I said I wondered if your PLANTATION BITTERS would help us any. After some talk we concluded to try it, and meet again at the same place that day month, to compare notes. We did so. It was a jovial meeting. I can tell you. We scarcely knew one another. Each had gained flesh; each reported a good appetite, sound sleep, an easy stomach and a regular habit of body. The change was marvellous. It was agreed to report the facts to you, and I was appointed to make this communication. You can publish it if you chose and refer all skeptics for particulars to Yours truly,

"ALBERT W. SHAW,
"549 Down St., New York."

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthest, and most delicious food in the world.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.


## AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York Ci

## $10 TO $25.

Genuine Oroide Gold Watches. Call or send for circulars. JOHN FOGGAN, Manufacturer, 79 Nassau street, N. Y. feb25:4tw

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## The Anderson Sash Balance

**Supercedes Weights and Boxes.**

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS. IS NEAT, SIMPLE DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. FACILITATES CLEANING OF WINDOWS.

Recommends itself.

**Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,**

**Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance to the order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1871,

At 1 o'clock P. M., a valuable tract of land, late the property of George Robb, deceased. It is situated in Cecil township, Washington county, ¼ of a mile southeast of the village of Venice, 4 miles from McDonald, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and about the same distance from Canonsburg. It contains 151 acres of excellent land, well watered, and a sufficiency of timber. The improvements consist of two dwellings, one frame and the other log, weather-boarded; two log barns, sheeded, and other necessary outbuildings. There is a spring of never failing water at each house, and two good bearing orchards.

The farm being originally in two, is of such shape, and the buildings so situated, that it will divide advantageously, and will be sold in two parts of 75½ acres each if desired by purchasers, and will sell to better advantage. It is convenient to churches (there being three of different denominations within one and a half miles) schools, mills, &c.

Further descriptions are unnecessary, as it will recommend itself. Terms made known by applying either personally or by letter to the undersigned at Venice Postoffice.

FEBRUARY 20, 1871. R. G. ROBB, Trustee. feb25:4tw

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year, in almost every clime, and which, to the inexperienced practitioners of medicine, has been such a monster, has received such a serious check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

REV. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. WILSON, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT BEEF

FOR THE SICK, INVALID AND CONVALESCENT,

Also for persons or children of weak constitutions. Nothing is more strengthening than this extract.

Also recommended for hotels, restaurants, &c., in preparing weak soups, sauces, &c., to which it imparts the nutritive properties of the finest fresh beef in a teaspoonful will make a cup of the best beef tea. It is prepared by the process of Baron von Liebig, and has been analyzed by the most finished chemists in Europe. One pound possesses the nutritive properties of 36 pounds of best fresh beef, and will keep in any climate. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, cor. of Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, leaving none of the nauseating, offensive sebeh taste. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w

DR. A. G. WALTER,
**Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,**
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving as restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

☞ Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
**28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. jan14:3mw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL WADE, dec'd, late of the village of Noblestown, in North Fayette township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims, present them duly authenticated for settlement to J. NELSON EWING,
GEORGE K. ROBB,
Noblestown, Feb. 6, 1871. Administrators.
feb11:6tw

Agents! Read This!

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNE & CO., Marshall, Mich. feb18:6mw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING been appointed Executor of the estate of SAMUEL WALLACE, dec'd, late of North Fayette, township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to S. W. EWING, Executor,
feb11-6tw Robinson township.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVE A LAND GRANT DIRECT FROM the Government of 12,000,000 acres of the best farming lands in America 3,000,000 acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. These lands are near the forty-first parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are unequalled by any in the United States. Convenient to market both east and west. Prices range from $5 to $10 00 per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To settlers with limited means. 2,500,000 acres rich government lands along the road between Omaha and North Platte. Surveyed and open for entry under the Homstead and Pre-emption Laws, and can be taken by "Actual Settlers only."

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the conveniences of an old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps, now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address,—

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner.
U. P. R. R. CO.,
Omaha, Nebraska.
jan10:d1m-w3m

DOCTOR WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reliable residents. Its past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of inefficient or defective treatment; also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretion, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, 50 cures; sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1:d&w

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it, for if it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 20 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

jan10:TU-Th-S-1y

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dispeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years in remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resome their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the general organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use WARNER'S DISPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. If is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

ap5-M W F-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel McKee, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will make immediate payment. Those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SAGISBURY, Administrator.
Office on 14th st., Birmingham. jan24:1ld&stw

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
se24:3mw "R" 2 Amity st., New York.

FOR SALE—A SECOND CLASS ENGINE well repaired, and in good running order. For particulars inquire of JAMES McBRIDE, at the shop of James Rees, corner of Fourth and Duquesne streets, or on the undersigned at North Star, Allegheny county.

feb11:4tw JAMES DONALDSON.

FARM FOR SALE.—WISHING TO move to Missouri, I offer my farm of 118 acres for sale. It is at Holiday's Cove, near station, on Pan Handle Railroad, 4 miles from Steubenville, O. It is 2½ miles from churches, schools, stores, shops and mill. Is in an excellent community. It is a first class farm, only one acre untillable. 100 acres cleared, well watered and fenced, excellent orchard small fruits in abundance. Good buildings, large two story frame house, tenant house, large stables, sheds, &c. For information see or address me at Holiday's Cove, Hancock county, West Virginia.

feb11:2tw SAMUEL ARCHER

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-s.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-s.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than twenty-two thousand acres of land to each mile of road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7:30 bonds will at all times before maturity, be received at ten per cent. premium (or 1.10), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other funds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investers generally.

FOR SALE BY

**James T. Brady & Co.**, corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.

**Hart, Caughey & Co.**, corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.

**Masonic Savings Bank**, 121 Smithfield street.

**Western Savings Bank**, 59 Fourth avenue.

**S. McClean & Co., Bankers**, 61 Fourth avenue.

**General Agents.**

Duff's Colleges.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

An Old and Reliable Institution.

Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeping Used as a Text Book.

PENMANSHIP.

Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.

BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.

For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

P. DUFF & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
oct...w 124 Second avenue.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.

☞ See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.

de21-1yw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable variety, &c.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree-ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR 1871.

The First edition of One Hundred And Fifty Thousand copies of **Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide**, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred and Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Flora Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published, in all other respect similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for Ten cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK,
feb 15:2tw Rochester, N. Y.

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Associations
PITTSBURGH, June17, 1870. ul6.6MW

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan14:3mw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100

Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newrbg, N. Y 4:15:1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Willsof Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.

ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871.
jan5:6tw

ple were not going to submit to these enormous burdens imposed on them by Congress. He did not desire to attend the funeral of the Republican party within the next two years. If he had to do so he desired its assissination should be perpetrated by other hands. He did not want to see the life and vitality of that party taken from it by its friends, by men calling themselves Republican, and yet they were doing it here every day. They must stop this extravagance, must cease these outrages on the people, or they were a doomed party. The gentleman from Massachusetts had said to him the other day, by way of pleasantry, rather derisively, "Why Logan, you have postponed moving the Capitol". He would say that was one reason why he opposed these appropriations. One great object is of making them, was that sufficient money might be invested in this sink of iniquity, to prevent the people from ever changing the capital. United New England, Pennsylvania and New York had voted already against giving to the people of the west the number of representatives which they were entitled to under the Constitution. He now notified members that they could not pass these large appropriations for Washington, unless they did it on the pretence that there was no time to go into these conference reports. When the West had the representation to which she was entitled, they would give notice as to what action they would take in reference to the removal of the capitol. They would learn it soon enough. They might make sport of him as much as they pleased, but if they lived long enough they would find at some day or other, that the West and South would notify them that this thing would not always exist.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.

### Senate

Mr. COLE submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the army appropriation bill, which was read and laid aside informally.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Conference Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad, submitted the report, which he explained. He said the bill, as proposed to be amended by the Conference Committee, was substantially the same as the House bill, with the addition of two branches at the eastern and western extremities of the main trunk, known as the New Orleans branch and the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, both of which were provided for in the Senate bill. The length of the latter road; as now proposed, was some two hundred miles less than as described in the original Senate bill. By other amendments the company was required to make annual reports, and the name of the corporation was changed to the Texas Pacific Railroad, therefore avoiding any confusion in the negotiation of lands there being already three Southern Pacific Railroads.

Mr. RICE moved to lay the report on the table with a view to the appointment of a new conference committee to secure a branch connection through Arkansas via. Dallas and Fulton, to Cario. He did not propose to defeat the bill, but insisted on the right of the people of Arkansas to this connection with the trunk.

Mr. McDONALD supported the position of Mr. Rice, and advocated the claims of his constituents for the Arkansas branch. Mr. Rice's motion was rejected.

Mr. SPENCER from the Conference Committee on the Mobile & Chatinooga Railroad bill reported that the Committee was unable to agree. They were discharged.

In the matter of the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge, the report provides that the channel span as now located, shall have under said span, a clear headway, at low water, of one hundred feet, and that no draw need be constructed; and it further provides for the adjudication by the courts as to whether the bridge has been constructed according to law, and as to the liabilities of the government to the company in consequence of the changes now required.

Messrs. THURMAN and SHERMAN advocated the adoption of the report, believing that the final decision of the Supreme Court in the case would be against the presumption of the government's liability. The former remarked that there were no cases on record where the right to alter or repeal a charter had been reserved, in which the State had been held responsible.

Mr. SHERMAN said as the question was a doubtful one, he preferred to leave the matter to the courts, rather than to further legislation.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, and MORRILL, of Vermont, held that if the bridge was an impediment to navigation it was in the nature of a public nuisance, in which case Congress had a right to cause its removal.

After an argument in advocasy of the provision by Mr. Morton, the report was concurred in—ayes, 33; nays, 20.

After a recess of one hour, the Senate at six o'clock P. M. took up the Conference report on the Army Appropriation bill.

The provision relating to the payment of claims in the South, after discussion, was concurred.

Mr. MORTON presented the credentials of Joseph J. Reynolds, Senator elect, from the State of Texas for six years from March 4th, in the place of Hamilton, who claims to have been re-elected. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. NYE, from the Conference Committee, on the bill to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy, reported they were unable to agree, when the Senate insisted on its amendments.

### House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution, extending the time to construct a railroad from St. Croix river or lake, to the west end of Lake Superior, or Bayfield, with an amendment providing that no additional lands shall be granted. Rejected.

Mr. PROSSER, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to give complete setts of the *Congressional Globe* and appendix, to such members of the Forty-first Congress as had not received them. Rejected.

Mr. HAY moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill increasing pensions twenty per cent.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, that bill involves $3,000,000.

Mr. DAWES—It will take $7,000,000 out of the Treasury.

Mr. STEVENSON—It will put it in good places.

Mr. VANWYCK—No matter if it takes $70,000,000.

The motion was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass the House bill to divide the State of Tennessee into two Judicial Districts. Rejected.

Mr. COX—The Chair being occupied by Mr. FERRY as Speaker pro. tem., offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*; In view of the difficulties involved in the performance of the duties of Speaker, this House, and of the conspicuously, able, courteous, dignified and impartial discharge of those duties by Hon. James G. Blaine, during the present Congress. It is eminently becoming our thanks to be tendered, and they are hereby tendered therefor.

He said—Before severing our relations as members of this Congress, it is due to the Hon. Speaker that the resolution should receive no mere formal approval. Gentlemen the Republican party have already testified their appreciation of Mr. Blaine by his renomination without opposition as the presiding officer of the House in the next Congress. Their approval of this resolution is therefore an earnest, as well as a foregone conclusion. From the opposition, which is more apt to be harshly critical upon a Speaker, their adverse party of this tribute is conspicuously proper. He has been fair and just to us, amid all our contentions and debates. Such expressions tend to bege and increase, good will and agreement which is a rule of logic and rhetoric, and is indespensible in the discharge of our duties, not alone in Committees, but in the House. there is a great need of amenities debate, moderation and benignity, and at times almost impassable, clamor will sometimes rule here, and no officer can calm it. Let us cultivate the charities of debate, and the feelings engendered will extend to the people of all sections, we may thus not only remove many prejudices and reproaches so often hurled at this branch of Congress by unthinking, but illustrate those christian virtues which make up the daily beauty, and thus fit us for a final hour of dissolution. It is because the speaker has been kind, gentle prompt, able and honorable, and has won our universal respect by contributing to the effusion of good will and the banishment of bitterness, that I have been delegated by our friends on this side to offer this resolution. If we can't have general amnesty from our legislation, we can at least have personal and social amnesty, and in this spirit I trust the resolution will have unanimous concurrence. The resolution was adopted by acclamation—only one voice, that of Mr. Munger, being heard voting no.

Mr. DICKEY presented the Conference report on the army appropriation bill. It strikes out the Senate amendment opening the court of claims to claims of loyal citizens in the South for supplies furnished to or taken by the army, during the rebellion and substitutes for it the bill was passed yesterday by the House for the erection of a Board of Commissioners to examine these claims. It agrees to the amendment of the Senate in reference to the Union Pacific railroad, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the company half the amount due to it by the Government for transportation, instead of applying the whole amount to the payment of interest on bonds, issued to the company. After an animated discussion the Conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLEY the Senate bill renewing the land grant to the South and North Alabama railroad company, was taken from the table and passed with amendment.

Mr. SARGENT presented the Conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and explained it.

Mr. LOGAN inquired how much was appropriated for one wing of the State Department.

Mr. SARGENT—$500,000.

Mr. LOGAN—How many wings is it to have

Mr. SARGEANT—The ground plan is to be of the dimensions of the Treasury building.

Mr. LOGAN—How many wings has that?

Mr. SARGENT—The gentleman can answer that question himself. I will not be catechised by him.

Mr. LOGAN—Well, then we will call it four wings. Now, if it has to correspond with the Treasury Department, why was not the materials prescribed.

Mr. SARGENT—The proposition was made by the House, and confesses to prescribe granite, but we compromise by leaving the matter to the concurrent actions of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. LOGAN. Then I warn the House that it is a regular job for the purpose of having that State department building erected out of red stone, senica stone, which belongs to certain persons in Washington.

Mr. FOX, will the gentleman state who owns the stone.

Mr. LOGAN. That is not the question before the House. I merely call the attention of the House to the fact that the Conference Committee refused to designate the material to be used in this building, and that raises in my mind whether it is not to be built of red stone for the benefit of a few persons in this city.

Mr. FOX. The gentleman has intimated that somebody owns it.

Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir, and somebody does own it, but that's not the question here. If I knew every owner of it, I would not state the names here. But the fact that the Conference Committee does not designate the material for this building, raises in my mind, the inquiry, whether this is not a job.

Mr. FOX. Has the President of the United States any interest in it?

Mr. LOGAN. I don't know, but if he has, he will not give it to you. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOX. Has Gen. Butler?

The controversy which was growing more animated every moment, and which was creating great interest and excitement, was interrupted by the Speaker, who called Mr. Fox to order in connection with his allusion to the President, and said that he could not permit such remarks to be made.

Mr. LOGAN—I am not using the name of any person or intending to use the name of any person in connection with this matter, and it is an insult to any man on this floor for another man to thrust into his mouth words or ideas which he does not intend to convey.

Mr. FOX—If the gentleman is not with the administration he is against it.

Mr. LOGAN, without noticing, or perhaps hearing, the interruption, said he did not impugn the motive of any one, but only called the attention of the House to the fact. So far as the President was concerned, he was not here to assail him. The President was a better man than those who assailed him, a much better man.

Mr. FOX—The gentleman's insinuation was, that some one connected with the government was interested in this stone, and I desire to know who the person is?

Mr. LOGAN—Go and find out and you will know. (Laughter.) He concluded by saying it would be better for the country, and better for the Republican party to lay the bill on the table, and let the next Congress get up a bill which would not rob the people as this bill proposed.

Mr. MORGAN, member of the Conference Committee, argued against the report, particularly in reference to the State Department building, which he said would cost $10,000,000.

Mr. DAWES expressed his dissent from some of the propositions in the report, but argued that under all the circumstances it was better for the House to agree to it, as the conference report was in its very nature, a thing of mutual concession.

Mr. COX argued that as the new Congress met to-moirow, the bill of abominations should be allowed to go out.

Mr. LOGAN. I think so to.

Mr. COX. What does the gentleman from Illinois mean by this red stone ring, or this senica ring. Who is in it! This house, or lobby at least is rotten with gilded flies of corruption, collected by the legislation of Congress. Let this bill therefore remain until it can be examined. Let these innendoes against the honor of the President of the United States, and which have not been denied here, be examined.

Mr. GARFIELD—I ask the Chair whether it is parliamentary language for the gentleman to say this House is rotten and corrupt.

The SPEAKER—It is not.

Mr. COX—I did not apply that remark to my friend from Ohio, and he need not be personal about it. I said there were gilded flies of corruption all about the Capital.

Mr. VANHORN—Every gentleman has a rigut to speak from his own standpoint. (Laughter.)

Mr. COX—The language which was used was in reference to the lobby whose members are in our offices, swarming all around here like the lice and frogs o Egypt. I stand here for the people who are overtaxed and almost broken down by the burdens of taxation. You do not lighten these burdens, but make them heavier.

Mr. SARGENT declared that the bill did not contain a single job, and that with the exception of the item for the State Department building, it was for the ordinary civil expenses of the government. There was no warrant at all for the remarks of the gentleman from New York, (Mr Cox). There was nothing in the character of the members of the House to warrant the idea that corruption was rant in this body, or that there were corrupt men in the lobby.

Mr. COX. The insinuation came from your own side.

Mr. SARGENT. I don't know what insinuation is meant.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. I wan't to know if the gentleman (Mr. Sargent) takes issue with the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Logan,) and whether he denies the insinuation, and is prepared to say that what the gentleman from Illinois says is untrue.

Mr. SARGENT. I will not deny it for you—I deny it for myself—I deny it for the body of this House. You can make such reply to it as you see fit.

After some further debate, the bill passed, and the House, at the hour of going to press, was still in session.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.

### Senate.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The galleries were crowded this morning, on the resumption of business at half past ten o'clock, a recess having been taken from six o'clock till that hour. Much interest was manifested both in the galleries and on the floor, in the closing scenes, which however, were devoid of special interest. The bill for the abolition of tax on coal was laid aside to give way to the bill for the relief of the Sisters of Charity, of Charleston, which was under debate when the session expired. The same subject was under consideration at the close of the preceding session of this Congress, when it was, as on the present occasion, defeated by debate.

Having left the Chair, the Vice President received the congratulations of the members of both Houses.

Both Houses, at a few minutes past twelve o'clock, proceeded to an orgonization of the new Congress.

The President and members of his Cabinet, together with his private Secretary, occupied the President's room, near the Senate Chamber, where the President signed all the bills which were presented to him, except nine, as follows: An act for the relief of purchasing land sold for direct tax in insurrectionary States; an act in relation to the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, Alabama; an act in relation to telegraph comunication between the United States and foreign countries; a joint resolution relating to the right of actual settlers upon certain lands; an act for the relief of Anna M. Howard; an act granting a pension to Adam Correll; an act for the relief of James Ormsby; an act for the relief of George Wright; an act for the relief of Mary Clark, widow of Leonard Clark.

The President this morning approved and signed sixty-seven bills, including the remaining general appropriation bills. The President remained at the room some time, awaiting the organization of the two Houses, in order to save the joint commission the trouble of sending to him at the Executive Mansion. He had no printed message to communicate. Several hundred bills which passed one house or the other failed to receive concurrent action. Among the House bills which failed to receive concurrence were the following: An act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department; an act to aid the execution of laws in Utah Territory, (Anti-Polygamy bill); an act to extend the time for the presentation of claims for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; a joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain; an act to authorize the President to accept the resignation of Judges of the United States Court; an act for the better security of the Agricultural College fund; an act for the protection of settlers on public lands of the United States; an act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans to acquire homesteads on the public lands; an act to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation by railroads, &c.; an act in relation to additional bounties; a joint resolution to regulate the hours of labor of government workmen, &c.; an act to amend the bankruptcy act; an act increasing all pensions 20 per cent.; an act to charter the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad; an act to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy.

Mr. BAYARD rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution respectfully tendering the thanks of the Senate to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, for the eminent ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The resolution was entertained by unanimous consent and adopted without objection.

THE NEW SENATE ORGANIZED.

The hour of twelve o'clock, fixed by law for the expiration of the session arrived, when the Vice President addressed the Senate as follows: Thanking the Senate for the approval of my official course which you have placed on your records, I declare the third session of the Senate of the United States, of the Forty-first Congress, adjourned without day. The time fixed for the assembling of the first session, according to law, of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roll of names of Senators elect, who will present themselves in front of the Vice President's chair to take the oath of office. In accordance with the invitation of the Vice President the organization was proceeded with, and the following new Senators came forward and took the oath of office: Messrs. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Caldwell, of Kansas; Cragin, of New Hampshire; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Ferry, of Michigan; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Kelley, of Oregon; Logan, of Illinois; Morrill, of Maine; Robertson, of South Carolina; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Cooper, of Tennessee; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Wright, of Iowa; Windom, of Minnesota; and West of Louisiana. The names of Senators elect Alcorn, of Mississippi and Clayton, of Arkansas, were not called. The Vice President stated that the name of Vance, Senator from North Carolina, would not be called, as the legal and political disabilities of that gentleman had not been removed. When the name of Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, was reached, during the calling of the roll of new Senators, Mr. SHERMAN objected to his being sworn in, and asked to have read a memorial signed by forty-five members of the Senate and House of Delegates, of Alabama, protesting against that gentleman's admission.

Mr. SAULSBURY, whose Senatorial term had expired, but who had not retired from his seat, here addressed the Chair, and objected to the reception of the paper—Several Senators, aside—the gentleman is no longer a member.

Mr. SAULSBURY—bowing and resuming his seat—I beg pardon, I forgot. [Great laughter.]

The testimonial was then read by the Secretary, setting forth that the memorialists protest against Goldthwaite's admission on the ground that he was not elected by a legal majority of the members of both Houses of the Alabama Legislature. In conclusion, the memoralists suggest an inquiry as to whether Mr. Goldthwaite does not labor under legal and political disabilities.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay the credentials and memorial on the table until the organization of the Senates Committees. They could then be referred to the Judiciary Committee. After considerable debate, the subject was disposed of.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, by laying the credentials of Mr. Goldthwaite on the table temporarily. The Committee of notification to present to the House the organization of the Senate were then appointed. The Vice President then laid before the Senate, two sets of credentials from the State of Texas, one representing that the late Senator Hamilton had not been elected for the next term, and the other certifying to the election of Reynolds.

### House.

The House reconvened at ten o'clock, A. M., the SPEAKER presented several executive communication, among others a message from the President vetoing a House bill and which was referred to the Committee on Claims. Members generally wore an expression of weariness, consequent on the long night session and want of rest. After about five minutes spent in presentation of executive messages the House took a further recess till eleven o'clock. Meanwhile the members gathered in groups, holding noisy conversation over scenes of the night session, and preparations for opening the Forty-second Congress. The galleries gradually filled up with spectators.

The hour of noon arrived, when the call was interrupted by the fall of the Speaker's gavel. Suddenly the clamor of the House was hushed into perfect stillness, when the Speaker addressed the House and said:

THE SPEAKER THANKS AND ADJOURNS THE HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Our labors are at an end, but I delay the final adjournment long enough to return my most profound and respectful thanks for the commendation which you have been pleased to bestow upon my official course and conduct. In a deliberative body of this character, a presiding officer is fortunate if he retains the confidence and steady support of his political advocates. Beyond that you give me the assurance I have earned the respect and good will of those from whom I am separated by party lines. Your expressions are most grateful to me, and most gratefully acknowledged. The Congress whose existence closes with this hour, enjoys memorable distinction. It is the first in which all the States have been represented on this floor since the baleful winter that preceded our late bloody war. Ten years have passed since then—years of trial and triumph—years of wild destruction and years of careful rebuilding, and after all, and as a result, all of the National Government is here to-day, united, strong, proud, defiant and just, with a territorial area, vastly expanded, and with three additional States, represented on the folds of its flag. For these prosperous fruits of our great struggle let us humbly give thanks to the God of Battles and the Prince of Peace. And now, gentlemen, with one more expression of the obligation I feel for the considerate kindness with which you have always sustained me, I perform the only remaining duty of my office in declaring, as I do, that the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress stands adjourned *sine die*.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW HOUSE.

As the Speaker pronounced the last word of his address and stepped down from the dias to take his place on the floor as a member of the new Congress, unanimous expressions of approval and applause broke out in the chamber and galleries, and the clapping of hands was general and long sustained. Then, after a short pause, Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, summoned the new House to order and proceeded to call the names of the members by States. The States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Texas and California were unrepresented, elections in those States not having yet been held. In regard to North Carolina, the Clerk stated that he had been requested by Mr. Rogers, member from the Fourth District, not to call his name, and he therefore did not do so. In regard to Mississippi, the Clerk stated that while the credentials were peculiar in form, owing to the fact that elections were held under the military reconstruction acts, it appeared to him that they met all the substantial requirements of the law, and he therefore accepted them all. In regard to Tennessee, the Clerk stated that the credentials presented differed essentially from those presented by the members of the Forty-first Congress. They were both vague and evasive, and the changes made were so marked and special as to create the belief that they were perhaps made to produce uncertainty. He had been in doubt as to his duty concerning them, but he had finally concluded to give them this time the benefit of the doubt and accept them. The point which had been urged—that the election was not held on the day fixed by the law of Tennessee, involved a construction of the Constitution and several laws of the State, and he had concluded not to rule on it. As to the Third District of Arkansas, the Clerk stated that the certificate presented, on its face, bore evidence that it had not been issued within the time specified by the law, nor for two months thereafter; besides there were serious doubts at that time of the right to do it. Circumstances were so suspicious that he felt compelled to reject it. He had made these explanations because he had observed that his like action on previous occasions, when unexplained, had been misunderstood.

The roll having been completed, the Clerk announced that 222 members had answered to their names, a full representation being 243.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker. Agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR then, on behalf of the Republican members of the House, nominated Mr. Blaine, of Maine, for Speaker, and

Mr. WARD, on behalf of the Democratic members nominated Mr. Morgan, of Ohio.

The Clerk appointed as tellers Messrs. Banks, Cook, Beck and Eldridge, and proceeded to take the vote.

The vote having been completed, the result was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast 219, necessary to a choice 110, of which Mr. Blaine had received 126, and Mr. Morgan 93. The Clerk thereupon declared Mr. Blaine having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Blaine was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Poland and Morgan. Calling the House to order, he said:

SPEECH OF MR. BLAINE.

*Gentlmeen:* The Speakership of the American House of Represedtatives has always been esteemed an enviable position. A re-election to the position carries with it a peculiar gratification, in that it implies the approval of past official bearing. For this great mark of your confidence I can but return to you my sincerest devotion to the duties which you call upon me to discharge. Chosen by the party representing the political majority of this House, the Speaker owes a faithful allegiance to the principles and policy of that party, but he will fall far below the honorable requiremesnt of his station, if he fails to give to the minority its fullest rights under the rules which he is called upon to administer. The successful working of our grand system of Government depends in a large measure on the vigilance of party organization and the most wholesome legislation which the house produces and perfects is that which results from opposing forces. Mutually eager and watchful, and well nigh balanced in numbers, the Forty-second Congress meets at a period of general content, happiness and prosperity throughout the land. Under the wise administration of the National Government, peace reigns in all our borders, and the only misunderstanding with any foreign government is, we may hope at this moment in process of honorable, cordial and lasting adjustment. We are fortunate in meeting at such a time, fortunate in representing such constituencies, fortunate in legislating for such a country. I trust, gentlemen, that our official intercourse may be free from personal asperity. Believing that all our labors will eventuate in the public good, and invoking the blessing of Him without whose aid and guidance we labor in vain, I am now ready to proceed with the further organization of the House, and as the first step thereto I will myself take the oath prescribed by the Constitution and laws. [General applause.]

## LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, March, 2, 1871.

### THE SENATE.

A communication from the managers of the Western House of Refuge, notifying the Senate of the defalcation and absconding of Ringwalt, Secretary of the Board, was received. A communication was received from the President of the Working Men's Beneficial Assoeiation, of New York, urging legislation against the exhorbitant charges by coal carrying companies:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RUTAN, regulating marriages, and protecting Clergymen and Justices of the Peace performing the marriage ceremony; providing that it shall be the duty of a Clergyman or magistrate to require a license from the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of the county in which the marriage is proposed, which the parties shall procure at a fee of one dollar. After the ceremony the license shall be returned to the Clerk within thirty days, with an endorsement embracing the date of the marriage, name of party performing the ceremony, with names of witnesses present. The clerk shall not grant license unless parties are legally entitled thereto, or parents, or guardians apply, and when an application is doubtful, the clerk shall administer oaths, and examine witnesses. He shall keep a record of all applications and cases. For negligence or violation of the law the clerk or other persons may be fined one thousand dollars. The license shall release the clergyman or magistrate from all responsibility.

The standing Committee on public printing reported favorably, the bill recently reported from special Committee.

Mr. DAVIS presented a minority report signed by himself, denying the accuracy of the special committees report and opposing the bill reported by the majority. The subject was made the special order for Monday evening.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill extending the act protecting miners in the anthracite coal regions to bituminous regions, was the special order this afternoon.

Mr. TURNER moved an amendment, providing operators have four months to comply with the third section of the act of 1870, in preparing second openings.

Mr. FINDLAY moved an amendment, providing the district inspector may further extend the time, or even dispense with the second opening if he thinks it not necessary.

Messrs. OLMSTEAD, RUTAN, PURMAN and OSTERHOUT thought the bill not necessary for their region, while supporting it. Laid over.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1871.

### THE SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Apportionment Committee, reported the apportionment of the State, which was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon.

This bill provides that until the next septennial enumeration there shall be thirty-three Senators and one hundred Representatives. The following is the Senatorial apportionment: Philadelphia, four; Chester and Delaware, one; Montgomery, one; Bucks and Northampton, one; Berks, one; Lancaster, one; Schuylkill, one; Lehigh and Carbon, one; Dauphin and Lebanon, one; Luzerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, two; Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, one; Columbia, Lycoming and Sullivan, one; Potter, Tioga, McKean and Cameron, one; Clinton, Union, Northumberland and Montour, one; Blair, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk, one; Cumberland and York, one; Adams and Franklin, one; Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton, one; Snyder, Juniata, Mifflin, Centre and Perry, one; Allegheny, three; Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong, one; Somerset and Westmoreland, one; Fayette, Greene and Washington, one; Beaver, Lawrence and Butler, one; Clarion, Venango, Forest and Mercer, one; Crawford, Erie and Warren, two.

The following is the Representative apportionment:

Adams and Franklin, two; Allegheny, seven; Armstrong, one; Beaver, one; Bedford and Fulton, one; Berks, three; Blair, one; Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming, two; Bucks, two; Butler, one; Cambria, one; Cameron and Clinton, one; Carbon, one; Chester, two; Centre and Clearfield, two; Clarion and Forest, one; Columbia, one; Crawford, two; Cumberland, one; Dauphin, two; Delaware, one; Erie, one; Elk and Jefferson, one; Fayette and Greene, one; Huntingdon, one; Indiana, one; Juniata, Mifflin and Perry, two; Lancaster, three; Lawrence, one; Lebanon, one; Lehigh, two; Luzerne and Monroe, five; Lycoming, Snyder and Union, two; Mercer, one; McKean and Potter, one; Montgomery, two; Montour and Northumberland, two; Schuylkill, three; Somerset, one; Susquehanna and Tioga, one; Venango, one; Warren, one; Westmoreland, two; York, two; Wasington, one; Philadelphia, nineteen.

According to the figuring of the politicians, this appointment makes the Senate stand 17 Democrats to 16 Republicans. The House 51 Democrats to 49 Republicans.

A joint resolution relative to the Centennial anniversary at Philadelphia, passed, amended by Mr. CONNELL, to make the commission consist of the Governor, speaker, and three members from each House.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a resolution that after the 20th inst., no private bills shall be received till all public bills shall be disposed of. Lost. Yeas, 11; nays, 20

A communication from the Governor was received, stating that the board of managers of the Eastern penitentiary have petitioned for the flagrant crimes and sentenced to long terms, the institution being too crowded, making it impossible to carry out the seperate and solitary confinement, and admit any more convicts. The Governor disapproves of this remedy, believing it necessary to enlarge both penitentaries, and recommending a law transferring some convicts from the eastern to the western Penitentiary for the present relief, and further recommends that the judges as far as possible sentence criminals for comparatively light offenses to county jails. The Governor also sent in an act of Congress relative to the centennial celebration, recommending the Legislature to generously aid liberally and encourage the exhibition by appropriations.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. STRANG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual appropriation bill, of which the following are the items complete: Governor, $5,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth, $3,500; Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, $2,000; Auditor General, $3,000; Surveyor General, $2,500; Attorney General, $3,500; Adjutant General, $2,000; State Treasurer, $5,000; Superintendent of Common Schools, $2,500; State Librarian, $1,200; Assistant Librarian, $900; Superintendent of Public Printing, $500; Governor's Secretary, $2,000; Messengers, $900; Incidentals of the Executive Chamber, $2,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth's Office, $16,075; Auditor General's Office $19,475; Surveyor General's Office $18,150; Deputy Attorney General, $1,800; Incidentals, $1,400; Cashier of State Treasury, $1,800; Treasury office, $6,975; Adjutant General's office, $5,200; State Arsenal, $7,444; Pensions, $6,000; Common School Department, $12,400; Common Schools, $700,000; Supreme Judges, 30,000; Philadelphia Judges, $40,000; Allegheny Judges, $25,000; Judge Pearson, $5,000; other Judges of the Commonwealth, $130,000; Associate Judges, $50,000; Interest on Funded Debt, $1,000,790; Public Printing, $50,000; Legislature, $200,000; Recess Expenses, $6,000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $47,800; Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, $30,000; Western Insane Asylum, $34,000; Harrisburg Asylum, $70,000; Pennsylvania Training School, $23,000; Philadelphia House of Refuge, $37,000; Western House of Refuge $25,000; Eastern Experimental Farm, $2,000; Chaplains of the Legislature, each, $300; Harrisburg Fire Companies, $700; Eastern Penitentiary, $27,000; Western Penitentiary, $29,000; Danville Asylum, $250,000; General Agent Board Public Charities, $3,000; Corresponding Secre-ary, $1,500; Incidentals, $1,400; State Library, $8,000; State Historian, for only six months, $1,200; Incidentals, $850; Superintendent Public Buildings, and Labor, $5,000; New Furniture for Executive Chamber, $1,000, New Furniture for Executive Mansion, $2,000; Soldier's Orphans' Department and salaries, $10,000; Soldiers Orphan's Maintenance, $520,000; Northern Home, $5,000 Harrisburg Home $3,000; Southern Home, Philadelphia, $2,000; Repairs to Powder Magazine, Philadelphia, $1,500; Orthopædic Hospital, Philadelphia, $10,000; Eye and Ear Infirmary Philadelphia, $5,000; Homeopathic Hospital, Hahnaman Medical College, Philadelphia, $5,000. Total appropriations $3,531,859;

## NEW YORK.

### Death of Walter Brown—Excitement on Wall Street—The French Relief Fund, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Walter Brown, the famous oarsman, died at the residence of his mother in Newburg, New York, yesterday, from enlargement of the spleen, complicated with dropsy. The disease was contracted during the destruction of his boat house, at Boston, a few weeks ago.

Wall and Broad streets were considerably excited to-day over the discovery that Albert Frank & Bro. had turned out to be defaulters. Yesterday they failed to make good their bank account, but the affair was not generally known until to-day. The amount of their default is about one hundred thousand dollars. The Union Bank and one or two of the largest bankers and brokers are the heaviest losers.

The subscriptions to the French Relief Fund amount to $116,000.

Edgar A. Purdy, librarian of the law library, died yesterday.

The ship Caliph, with a cargo of teas, arrived at this port yesterday from Foo Chow, China, in eighty-five days, by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The average length of a similar voyage is one hundred and ten days.

The Governor of Virginia, on Saturday, signed the bill chartering the Washington and Richmond Railway. In the House of Representatives, an amendment to the bill was adopted, autorizing the sale of the State's interest in the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad to the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

### River Accident.

We have already published the facts of the accident to the tow of the Simpson Horner recently at Island No. 30 on the Mississippi. The following are the details of the affair:

The Simpson Horner was bound from Louisville to New Orleans with twelve coal boats, two barges, and two fuel boats, all laden. Everything progressed finely until she reached Island No. 30, eighty-five miles above Memphis, when the entire tow struck on the bar at the head of the island. Efforts were at once made to release them, which was only partially successful. Four coal boats, one barge and one fuel boat filled with water. The Horner succeeded in pulling off six boats, but three coal boats and one fuel boat were aground at last accounts, although they may be afloat by this time. The owners of the property, Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co., know nothing as to the prospect for saving the sunken boats, barge and fuel boat.

### The Uniontown Burglary—Arrest of the Supposed Thieves in this City.

Detective Dressler yesterday returned from Uniontown, where he has been making an investigation of the burglary committed on Sunday at the store of D. J. Cooper. The detective, on his arrival, went into the business of hunting up the thieves without delay, and it seems has already succeeded. From his preliminary investigation, he suspected two men named Daniel Hunt and William De Silly. Further enquiry developed the fact that these two men, early on the morning of the robbery, started for this city, and arrived here, having ridden the whole distance on the locomotive.

Putting several facts together, Mr. Dressler thought that he had his eye on the right people, and yesterday, therefore, searched for them. They were found at the depot of the Connellsville railroad, and taken at once to the lock-up where they are now detained.

### Pension Agencies.

The pension agency troubles are not over yet. Yesterday United States District Attorney Swoope filed an information against J. Jackson Purman, an attorney residing in Greene county, charging him with retaining pension money collected by him. The information was made by Mrs. Alice E. White, widow of A. D. White, who alleged that defendant at one time collected $229 10, and retained out of that amount $29. At another time he collected $455, and retained $55 of that sum. A warrant was issued by direction of Judge McCandless, and the defendant will be permitted to enter bail before United States Commissioner Knox, of Waynesburg, for his appearance for trial.

To the Editors of THE POST.

### A Soldier on the Bounty Law.

As a soldier of the late war, I would ask those of your readers who are peculiarly interested, or those who feel solicitous concerning the many ex-soldiers who are in needy circumstances, and there are thousands of such; of what benefit is the "bounty act" first passed, to those who are in actual want? Of what benefit are the provisions of the act to those who have not the means to go where the public lands are located? Or, having the means if their circumstances are such that they cannot locate the "claim," of what benefit is it? Do the provisions of this "act" look as though gratitude had anything to do with it? It looks to me more like a radical bid for soldiers votes than gratitude. But I think most of the soldiers of the late war learned too much to be caught with such light chaff. No fellow soldiers, it was not gratitude that gave birth to a bill of such limited advantage to those who need it most, but it was for the benefit of the great railroad monopolies, who have used the Republican party a set of tools, who have attempted to make use of the soldier to enhance the value of the large land grants heretofore granted to them; and then enable them to buy out the great resources of the West, and thus enable them to control the Western county, as they now do the East. Of what advantage is such an act to us more than to any other individuals entitled to the benefits of the "Homestead Act?" If it is gratitude—why not give us Warrants or Patents that we can use to our advantage, no matter what our circumstances may be? For my part, I had rather run the risk of being swindled by the "Land Sharks" than by the "railroad-bought sharks" in the Republican party, who, under the guise of gratitude, would bid for our votes and rob us of our well-earned rights.

At the coming spring elections, and at all subsequent ones until 1872, loud-mouthed Radicals will direct your attention to what "our party" has done for the soldier! Can you see it?

Soldiers of the late war who are in comfortable circumstances, are not going to take the trouble to go and occupy one hundred and twenty acres of land for a term of five years, minus the time they spent in the army, and those in circumstances of abject want, of which there are many, cannot go.

Hence, if this bill was gotten up for a bid for *votes*, it won't take without a great deal of *amendment*. If it was gotten up through a sense of gratitude, then let it be on principles of republican liberality.

SEVENTH REG'T., O. V. I.

### The Three Dyspeptics.

Here is an extract from a letter received by Messrs. Drake & Co. Nov. 2, 1869: "Three friends met one day in the latter part of September in the rotunda of the Astor House. Your correspondent was one of the three. We were all suffering from the 'national disease'—indigestion; and all agreed on one point, viz.: that nothing agreed with *us*. We discussed. One had tried blue pills, another extract of dandelion, another almost every variety of purgatives. In fact, we had made apothecaries' shops of our insides; but nothing had done us any good. I said I wondered if your PLANTATION BITTERS would help us any. After some talk we concluded to try it, and meet again at the same place that day month, to compare notes. We did so. It was a jovial meeting, I can tell you. We scarcely knew one another. Each had gained flesh; each reported a good appetite, sound sleep, an easy stomach and a regular habit of body. The change was marvellous. It was agreed to report the facts to you, and I was appointed to make this communication. You can publish it if you chose and refer all skeptics for particulars to Yours truly,

"ALBERT W. SHAW,
"549 Down St., New York."

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

**Hazard & Caswell's.**
*Cod Liver Oil* is the best.

### Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell Co., New York.

To cure a cough, cold or sore throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

**Burnett's Superior Extracts, Lemon** Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the surest, most delicate, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

### MARRIED:

MARTIN—ROTHERMAL—On March 1st, by Rev. Mr Brooks, CHARLES MARTIN, of Allegheny City, to Miss MARY J. ROTHERMAL.

### DIED:

REDPATH—On Wednesday morning, March 8th, Mrs. JAN REDPATH, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

HAMILTON—This Wednesday morning, March 8th, from injuries received on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, in his 70th year.

HARBOURS—On Tuesday evening, March 7, 1871, CINNIE, second daughter of Margaret A. and the late B. R. Harbours.

DAVIS—On Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock P. M., ELIZABETH S., only child of C. B. and Mary S. Davis, aged 2 years and 7 months.

ROSS—On Friday morning, March 3d, at one o'clock, D. JAMES, infant son of John, and the late Missouri Greenlee Ross, aged 1 year and 20 days.

MOORE—On Friday morning, March 3, 1871, at 4½ o'clock, GEORGE MOORE, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

ECHOFF—On Friday morning, March 3, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, HARRY FOSTER, youngest son of George W. and Maria Echoff, aged 4 months and 16 days.

SCANDRETT—On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, MARGARET SCANDRETT, aged 87 years.

FITZGERALD—At Manchester, Virginia, February 28th, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, HENRY FITZGERALD, Sr., in the 67th year of his age.

WESTBAY—On Saturday night at the residence of her grandson, Dr. Wm. A. Ahl, corner of Wylie avenue and Fulton street, MRS. ELIZABETH WESTBAY, Mother-in-law to F. H. Cooley, in the 82d year of her age.

EARRILL—On Saturday morning, of scarlet fever, THOMAS EARRILL, JR., son of Thomas and Elizabeth Earrill, aged 4 years and 2 months.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 111¼ |
| United States 6s, 1881 | 116 |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 112⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, 1864 | 112⅜ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 | 112⅛ |
| United States 10-40s | 109⅜ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 111 |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 111⅛ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 111⅜ |
| Due Compounds | — |
| Union Pacific Railroad | 84⅝ |
| Central Pacific Railroad | 63½ |
| Cy. Pacific | 114½ |

## PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 9, 1871.

REMARKS—Since our last report there has been an advance in Flour of twenty-five cents per bbl. for all home and western brands. The advance is owing mainly to the unsettled state of the flour and grain mark east and west, and there are those who predict a still further advance. With regard to all other staples prices remain unchanged, and a fair trade is reported. The weather is delightful, and many dealers from the rural and suburban districts are arriving for the purpose of replenishing their exhausted stocks, and as they read THE POST regularly they have no difficulty in finding the proper houses to buy from. The spring trade, as we have before stated, promises to be extremely large—more so than for any former period. And with this fact in view our wholesale dealers made the most ample preparations to meet the demands upon them.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bacon, tierces | 55 |
| Butter, packages | 51 |
| Oats, sacks | 672 |
| Rye, sacks | 414 |
| Barley, sacks | 505 |
| Wheat, sacks | 202 |
| Corn, sacks | 347 |
| Apples, barrels | 82 |
| Flour, barrels | 735 |
| Cheese, boxes | 775 |
| Bulk Meat, pieces | 816 |

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, as relates to prices or demand. The leading houses report a good business doing at the following: Shoulders, plain, 10@10¼c; sugar cured do 11@11½c; sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do 12½c; hams, sugar cured, 15@17½c; breakfast bacon 15@16½c; dried beef 18@19 c. Lard—sales of bbls rendered leaf at 16c; in tierces 14c; in kegs and buckets 14½c; country lard 11½@12¼c. Mess pork $23 per barrel.

OIL—Sales of No 1 lard oil at $1 08@1 10; No 2 at 70c per gallon.

PEANUTS—Firm and prices advancing; sales of Tennessee at 6@7½c per pound.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4¼c per pound.

TALLOW—Dull with small sales at 8¼@8½c per pound.

TURNIPS—Are in better demand, we can report sales at 60@65c per bushel.

WILLOWS—We note further sales of Kentucky at 10c per pound.

HOMINY—Dull with sales at $5 00@5 25 per bbl for common, and $6 for pearl.

APPLES—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The demand was fair and sales were regular at $4 50@5 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales varying from 70 to 80c per gal.

BUTTER—The receipts about keep pace with the wants of the local market; the largest enquiry was for fresh roll at 28, 30@32c per lb; other sales were made at a variety of prices as per quality and condition.

BEANS—Dull but no lower; the sales were confined to lots to supply the current wants of the market at $1 75@1 80 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market is inactive at 4@5c.

BEESWAX—We note sales in a small way at 28@30c per pound; stock ample.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull with an occasional sales at $2 90.

CHEESE—The market ruled firm with a good trade demand. The advance we have before noted has been fully maintained; sales of New York Goshen at 18@18½c; Ohio Goshen 17@17½c; Ohio Factory 17c; Western Reserve 16@16½c.

CARBON OIL—Market quiet; we can report sales in a small way: Standard brands in car load lots 22@22½c; in a small way at the usual advance.

CANDLES—In fair supply with sales of mould at 12c; star 19c per bound.

COAL—Firm with a good demand; sales of eastern anthracite at $10@10 50 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—The season is drawing to a close; prices are uncertain, we omit them.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; prices, however, have undergone no change, sales of fresh ones being reported at 20@22c per dozen from first hands; store rates at the usual advance.

FLOUR—Dealers remain apart in their views. The result was a quiet market with only a limited amount of sales, and these merely to meet the current wants of the trade; standard brands of western flour at: Spring wheat $6 75@7; winter wheat $6 75@7; white wheat $7 25@7 50; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 25; sales in sacks 30c less.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a fair enquiry for most descriptions, with light stocks to operate on; we quote as follows: Wheat—Red winter $1 30, 1 33@1 35; white $1 40@1 46. Oats—Held firmly with plenty of purchasers on wharf and from track at 56@56½c; store rates 58@60c. Corn—Ear scarce and wanted; tending upward with sales on wharf and track at 70@72c; some lots held higher. Rye—Market firm with a good demand, we note sales a $1 03@1 05 per bushel. Barley—The market was steady with sales of spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

POTATOES—Market firmer; we note sales of Peachblows, choice, at $1 25@1 30 per bushel.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 8, 1871.

REMARKS—We can only report a dull market with nothing doing worthy of special notice; dealers continue wide apart in their views whilst neither side show any disposition to come to terms; in the absence of sales we give the following as the nominal rates:

### CRUDE.

The market was extremely devoid of animation; we give the nominal figures as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot or March | 11¼@11⅜c |
| April | 11⅜c |
| May | 11⅝c |
| Sellers option till July | 10¾c |
| Sellers option all year | 10¾c |
| Buyers option all year | 13¾c |

### REFINED.

Prices were weak with a declining tendency; we quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 24@24½c |
| March | 24⅛@24⅜c |
| April | 24⅛@24⅜c |
| May | 25⅛c |
| March to June | 25c |
| April to June | 25⅛c |
| Buyers option till July | 25⅜@26c |
| Buyers option till August | 26¼c |

### DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 8.—There was but little oil changing hands to-day, and upon both sections of the road the feeling was a shade weaker, though holders of oil remain firm and are offering but little and that at prices considerably above the views of buyers. On the Lower Creek $4 40@4 45 was bid, with sellers at from $4 50@4 60. On the Upper Creek $4 35 was bid, with sellers at $4 40. We quote he following

### SALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 bbls on Upper Creek | 4 35 |
| 1,000 bbls on Upper Creek | 4 37½ |
| 500 bbls at Petroleum Center | 4 40 |
| 500 bbls at Rouseville 46 G | 4 55 |
| 500 " " | 4 45 |
| 170 " " | 4 40 |
| 1,000 bbls Lower Creek, S. G | 4 40 |
| 1,000 bbls Oil City H. G | 4 50 |
| 2,000 " " 46 G | 4 50 |

The *Herald* says: The following table shows the production for February, 1861: Total shipment of crude for February, 1871, of bbls of 45 gallons each, 314,854; add to and reduce to barrells of 43 gallons each, 329,4.8; stock on hand February 1st, 587,021; stock on hand March 1st, 653,944; add to increase on March 1st, 12,023; total production during February 402,421; average per day in February 1870, 11,917, daily increase for February 1871 over February 1870, 2,455.

YORK—Market at the closing on the 7th was dull and quiet; Refined, 24½@24¾c; 3,000 bbls sold at the inside price. We quote Crude at 15c, with 14½c bid. Philadelphia delivery dull at 24½@24¾c

PHILADELPHIA—Market steady; standard white 24½c. Futures—March 24⅛@24¼c; April 24⅜@24⅝c; May 25@25½c; June 25⅛@25½c; case oil, 29½c. Crude 13¾c.

OIL CITY—The market is lower, but quiet and steady; 47 gravity $4 55 on Lower Creek; $4 60@4 65 at Oil City.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market firm; holding at $4 45@4 50.

ROUSEVILLE—Market very quiet; offering $4 55 for regardless, sales of gravity at $4 50.

## ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, March 6, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny stock yards were 42 cars, with some few from East Liberty and Greene and Washington counties, in all about 850 or 900 head. The market was a bad one from the opening to the close. The number of cattle on sale was only about a fair run. Notwithstanding this fact, it had no effect in hurrying up the butchers. As is usually the case when the run is not a heavy one, they maintain an indifference not seen when the run of cattle is light, and moved from yard to yard pricing cattle and not buying. The butchers claim that when cattle are a little scarce the drovers send up the price and make them pay all they can for cattle, and to-day we heard several butchers tell that their turn had come, and that they would buy no cattle except at very low figures. To-day cattle sold about ½c lower than last week, which market was considered the worst for a year, and a great many are left over unsold. The quality of cattle in general was not so good as last week, more stock cattle being on sale, and selling for better prices respectively than fat cattle, prime cattle mostly selling from 6¾c to 7¼c; good, 6c to 6¾c. Below find the arrivals and sales:

### ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals for the week ending March 6, 1871, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

HOGS.

John Heyl, from Wooster, Ohio ..... 1 car.
Keffer & Krauss, from New Castle, Pa ..... 1 car.

SHEEP

Keffer & Krauss, from New Castle, Pa ..... 1 car.
Stouffer, Garvin & Co., from Gallico, Pa ..... 1 car.

HORSES.

J. Tryfoss, from Fort Wayne, Ind ..... 1 car.
D. Kerr, from Marion, Ohio ..... 1 car.

MULES.

D. W. Cass, from Lima, Ohio ..... 1 car.

Byers & Keffer sold 22 Ohio cattle at from 4c to 6¾c, and some left over.

Sonnsburg & Haas retailed 25 head of Chicago cattle at from 4½c to 6c and some left over.

Emerick & Co. sold 9 Ohio cattle at from $4 60 to $5 60.

Greenwalt & Kahn retailed 40 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices ranging from 5½ to 7¾c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., retailed 18 head prime Ohio cattle at prices from 6¾c to $7 10, and 42 Western cattle from 4½ to 6¾c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock retailed 70 head fair to good Chicago cattle at from 5 to 7c.

L. & A. Shanling sold 40 head fat cattle from Chicago at prices from 6 to 7c, and 66 head stockers at from 5 to 5¾c.

L. Lowenstein sold 16 head Chicago cattle at from $6 15 to 6 87.

W. Hull 18 Ohio cattle at 5@5¾c.

Carr & McAlister 74 Illinois cattle at prices from 6¼ to 7¾c and 22 Ohio cattle at 5@5¾c.

Trufant & Lobenman sold 122 cattle at prices ranging from 5 to 7c.

Marks & Bro. retailed 119 head cattle at figures from 5 to 7¾c.

M. Krauss sold 34 Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7c; some prime cattle unsold.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 47 head fair cattle from 5 to 7c.

S. Kauffman sold 15 Ohio cattle 5 to 6¾c; some unsold.

M. Varner retailed 18 Chicago cattle from 6¾ to 7¾c.

P. Hartman, 18 cattle from Chicago at prices 6 to 6¾c.

J. Needy, 52 head prime Ohio cattle, 6 to 7¼c.

### SHEEP.

The run of sheep to Allegheny was light, not more than 500 head being on sale this morning. Although the run was light the demand was correspondingly dull and the market was slow and dull and prices much the same as last week. Below find sales:

John Drum retailed 82 head Ohio sheep at prices from 6¼ to 6¾c.

Joseph Bamford & Son sold 167 head Washington county, Pa., sheep at an average of about 6c.

Josh Garvin sold 193 head Ohio sheep at an average of 5¾c.

P. Schidmantel, 165 Butler county, Pa., sheep averaging 102lbs, from 5@6½c.

HOGS.

The hog market to day was dull and inactive. Very few were sold to the butchers up to noon. Prices have suffered a slight decline from last week's quotations, prime hogs selling now from $8 25 to $8 50, with a very light demand.

SALES.

Emerick & Co., 50 head prime hogs at $8 25 to $8 50.

Jacob Rothchild sold 30 head fair hogs at $8 25 to $8 60.

W. Hull wholesaled 22 hogs at $7 12.

HORSES.

One car load of horses and one of mules arrived at the yards yesterday, and are being sold. Some few horses were disposed of to day at prices ranging from $200 to $300. Mules unsold.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, March 7, 1871.

The run of cattle is fair this week till noon. Not much is doing in the yards to-day as buyers have not come back from the East. Cattle are being held more firm than last week and the prospect is that this week's market will be a fair one. The quality of the cattle on sale to-day is about an average of those generally at this market. Below find quotations at which cattle are held to-day:

EXTRA, 1,200 to 1,500 steers; $6 50@7 00; good to prime, 1,00 to 1,200, $5 75@6 00; common to medium 1,000 to 1,500 $5 50@5 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00@5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 50@5 25.

### HOGS.

The run of hogs was light to the time of writing, with prospect of continuing the balance of the week. The market closed last week with a bad feeling in hogs, more particular in Yorkers. To-day the market is more firm, and Yorkers have advanced say from 12 to 15c over Saturday's quotations, good hogs selling slowly and the market in that class dull, with a very light demand to-day. Below find current rates: EXTRA Philadelphia $8 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $7 50 to $8; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $7 to 7 10; rough to common, $6 50.

### SHEEP.

The arrival of sheep to-day are light, 17 loads were on sale this morning, 10 of which were sold. Market to-day is brisk but prices have not advanced any since last week. The prospect is that the run will be light the balance of the week and the market a fair one. The quality of the sheep on sale to-day was fair. Below will be found quotations and sales: Extra 100 to 110 lbs $6@6 50. Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs $5 50@6; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 5@5 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@4 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@2 00.

### CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 31,550 | $5 25 | 2 | 2,250 | $5 00 |

### HOG SALES.

| No. | Weight. | Price. | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 78 | 1,1,680 | $7 00 | 46 | 14,560 | 8 05 |
| 17 | 2,640 | 7 05 | 48 | 2,730 | 6 95 |
| 2 | 590 | 7 00 | 64 | 1,410 | 7 00 |

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, March 4, 1871.

We are indebted to Mr. C. R. Martin, yard master, for the following arrivals of stock at the Central Yards, for the week ending March 4, 1871: Cattle, 108 cars; hogs, 85 cars; sheep, 90 cars; horses, 38 cars. Comparing the arrivals with those of last week, we find that there has been a decrease of 72 cars of cattle and 17 of hogs; sheep exactly the same, and an increase of 4 cars of horses. Notwithstanding the great decrease in receipts the market is a great deal worse on cattle and hogs than last week.

### CATTLE.

There have been no arrivals of cattle to-day. No buyers are here, and the yards are almost deserted. The market all week was slow and draggy, but nearly all the cattle were sold, three loads only remaining over. Prices to-day are merely nominal, none changing hands.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers | $6 50@6 75 |
| Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 | 5 75@6 00 |
| Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 | 5 50 |
| Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 | 4 00@5 00 |
| Stock steers, 800 to 1,000 | 4 50@5 25 |

### HOGS.

The run of hogs was light to-day, and none selling. The market dull and depressed, and hogs hardly quotable.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Philadelphia | $8 25 |
| Good to prime Philadelphia, 225@250 lbs | 8 25 |
| Good to prime New York, 180@220 lbs | 7 50@7 60 |

### SHEEP.

None have arrived to-day and buyers not in the pens. The market on sheep closed firm, and the prospect for next week's look fair. Below find prices which are the closing figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra, 100 to 110 pounds | $6 00@6 50 |
| Good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds | $5 00@5 75 |
| Decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds | 4 50@4 75 |
| Mean to common, 70 to 75 pounds | 3 50@4 00 |
| Foot rot and scalawags, by the head | 1 00@2 00 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

### Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Cotton dull and unsettled middling 13¾@14c. Flour firm, family $6 50@6 75. Wheat firm, red $1 28@1 40. Corn firm, 57@58c. Rye scarce and firm $1 03@1 05. Oats dull and drooping 50@51c. Barley dull and drooping 90@95c. Coffee firm, prime 18@18½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; New Orleans 9@11¼c; latter rate for clarified. Molasses quiet. Linseed oil quiet and unchanged 92c. Lard oil dull and drooping 90@95c. Lard 10. Lard steady at 9¾@10c. Butter firm; choice fresh 30@34c. Cheese scarce and firm, 15@16½c. Clover seed by foreign news considered favorable; $11 00@11 50; latter from store; timothy seed active and unchanged $4 50@4 60. Provisions dull and drooping, sales pork $21 50; bulk meats 6¼@7¾c; shoulders 9½c; sides 10@10½c; clear rib, clear bacon 9½@10½c. No sales of importance in lard. Lard 12@12½c asked. Tobacco firm. Whisky active and advanced.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 111¾. Money easy. Exchange par buying.

### Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Wheat—No 2 spring quiet and 2@3c lower; closed at $1 24@1 24½; this afternoon dull at $1 24@1 24½; Corn—No 2 mixed fairly active, but closed quiet at 52; this afternoon 49@50c. Rye—No 2 nominal and unchanged. Barley—No 2 dull at 75c. High wines steady at 90c for iron bound. Provisions quiet and easier. Mess pork—sales 570 bbls cash at $20 75@21 00. Dressed hogs quiet at $7 25@7 50; live hogs easier at $6 50@7 25. Cattle dull at $4 25@6 75.

### Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—Tobacco firm and active; sales of 370 hhds; common to good logs $5 25@6 25; low to good leaf $6 50@8. Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 13@13¼c. Flour firm with a fair shipping demand, extra family $6 25. Grain quiet and firm. Provision quiet and weak. Mess pork $21 75. Bacon 9@11¾@11¾c. Bulk meats 9@10¾@10¾c. Lard 12¾@13c. Sugar cured hams 16c; plain hams 15c, all packed. Whisky quiet at 8c.

### Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Cotton irregular at 12¾@14c.

MEMPHIS, March 8.—Cotton quiet and weak at 12½c.

CHARLESTON, March 8.—Cotton dull at 13@13½c.

MOBILE, March 8.—Cotton dull at 14c.

GALVESTON, March 8.—Cotton flat; good ordinary, 11½.

## An Insalubrious Season.

Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs, its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harassing disorders which they engender. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be "tone and regulate the system." But how. That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probably recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand, the thousands who have tested the virtues of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome preventive and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rare vegetable stimulant, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated would be wise economy too, for it would probably preclude the necessity for medical advice. Without disparagement to a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible, to keep out of the doctor's hands, and they would have comparatively few cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and general debility to attend to, if this agreeable and healthful specific were in universal use.


**HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,**

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

**JOS. FLEMING'S**
DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MODERN built house, with about two and a quarter acres of land, carriage house, stable, &c. at Bellefield, near Oakland, Fourteenth ward. For information call at No. 63 Fourth avenue.
mar6:2w d & 1tw

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The Directors have this day declared a Divadend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th inst., at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Son.
JOHN G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 3, 1871. mar7:2td&1tw

FOR SALE—A LOT CONTAINING 13¾ acres, situated in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., eight miles from Pittsburgh; in sight of McKeesport, ¼ mile off the Monongahela river; good frame house; sand bank open on it; 2 young apple trees; 60 young peach trees, quinces, and grapes. Good spring; all under good fence. For further particulars inquire on the premises.
feb25:4tw THOMAS McGOWAN.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sen by mail, free.
Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-Sp

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH GAUNEE deceased, late of Fineay township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, al persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay. JOHN MOODY,
Clinton, Pa. Executor.
mh11:6tw

FRUIT TREES, FRUIT TREES.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

Our Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Conover's colossal Asparagus Roots, &c., will be mailed to applicants. Address JAMES WARDROP,
mh11:2tw Pittsburgh, Pa.



*MEDICAL.*

# RUPTURE!

No more serious evil in the way of human infirmity can inflict mankind than that of Rupture, and not so much on account of the difficulty of relieving it, as because of the pernicious neglect in which those afflicted are oftentimes wont to indulge.

They know well enough that it is a matter of grave and serious import to them, but they do not always seek the best channels of relief. Whether this neglect is owing to a want of a proper understanding of the infliction with which they suffer, or whether it grows out of a desire to get well without expense or trouble, is not a fit subject for our inquiry; all we have to do with it is to point out to them the safest and most available means of relief and cure, for the latter is often possible, and the former always, unless the grossest neglect has allowed the displacement to become a fixed and permanent one.

The reason of failure to relieve most of the cases of hernia or rupture is plain enough to one engaged in the application of trusses. We find the afflicted often making application to those who know little or nothing of the nature of the malady in question; they go to the first dealer and take the first that seems suited to the case, and in half the cases more harm than good is done; both the aperture, as well as the deformity, are increased in dimensions, in consequence of not having adequate support and a proper fitting.

Rupture of the bowels is not only an inconvenience but is a serious and dangerous malady, dangerous because of its frequently dangerous termination.

We have often advised a proper truss to be applied and such as we believed adapted to the retention of a hernia, and have had our advice disregarded: the next thing would, in all probability, be a call to come and reduce a strangulated rupture, nearly always a difficult task to perform; or what is still worse, hear of the impossibility of its reduction and of course death would ensue. Sometimes it could be replaced by a surgical operation, but even then the danger from inflammation would in more than half the cases produce a fatal termination, to say nothing of the extra pain and expense, now amounting to hundreds, which at first could have been cured by the expense of perhaps ten or twenty dollars, and in most cases even less.

There are other reasons besides those we have named which should induce the afflicted to make application to the most skillful sources in the beginning of a rupture. Among these may be named the difficulty of determining the character of the hernia itself; for it should be known that it is not an easy matter for inexperienced and unskillful persons to determine whether the ailment be rupture at all.

We have known physicians to be mistaken in these cases, and we need not wonder if those who know little or nothing of the human body and its anatomy should commit blunders that might prove hurtful.

There are a vast number of abnormal conditions or protuberances which so closely resemble rupture that it behooves the afflicted to seek the best advice in all such cases. We have often had ruptures to occur in young children, in which they had been advised to wait until they got older before anything should be done for them, stating they were too young.

Rupture, like every disease or deformity of the human system, can never be too soon attended to. By waiting the disease gains strength, and in that way much valuable time is lost, and in many cases the malady becomes irremediable, which would not have been so if the earliest manifestations thereof had been properly treated.

Hundreds of cases of children that have been born ruptured could be cured in a short time by early attention to the complaint; so also with grown persons. We have said that many of the adults could be entirely cured by proper attention, and all could be relieved and secured from danger.

Persons make a mistake when they suppose that aged persons should not make the attempt to get well of rupture.

It is curable at every age. True it is that in the young and vigorous the powers of life are more apt to respond to proper treatment, but we should be taught to believe that no case is hopeless of cure, and surely none without relief. Of late years, from some reason perhaps not easily explained, hernia has been greatly on the increase; it may be said that about one-fifth of the male population are its subjects, and, although not so rife among the other sex, we find it as often as one in twenty, at least. Nearly all of these cases are curable—all of them can be relieved.

We have often found cases which simulated rupture in which great mischief had been done by the application of an improper appliance, suitable enough, in all likelihood, for the disease for which it was intended, but wholly improper for that in which it had been applied. In this thing of hernia, as in everything else, experience is of great value, and the man who has given it years of attention, everything else being equal, is the best qualified to lay down and pursue a proper line of treatment. Money is valuable enough in its place, but what is the expenditure of a few dollars in comparison with the relief or cure of so formidable an infirmity as that upon which we are writing.

We have every day of our life complaints of the trouble persons have in retaining protrusions of this kind; first one then another of the various devices for hernia is tried, with the same results in the end, the afflicted will learn wisdom, but usually at the cost of much suffering and the loss of valuable time, which never returns. The Trusses we have embrace every variety, of the best construction that are made anywhere, not only in this country but in Europe. We have them made of the best material, and it is barely possible that a case of Rupture can present itself to us that we will not be able to secure, and, if possible, cure it. We have always regarded it as a great mistake to place Rupture among the incurable ailments of human life. In our estimate of disease, we have always been led to believe that it was the duty of the physician or surgeon to make the attempt at least, and this being done, there is no telling how fruitful the result may be. There is in the human mind a hope and a wish that comes in conflict with so depressing an opinion, and in this, as in every chronic malady, we feel like looking at the brighter side; then, if failure comes, it shall be no fault of ours, for we will have at least the happy reflection that our best exertions have tended to the amelioration of a disease which burdens thousands of our fellow beings with sadness, out of which we feel it our duty to lift them, and to send them on their way rejoicing.

# DR. KEYSER,

**Office, 167 Liberty Street,**

In the rear of his Great Medicine Store, from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m. On Saturdays from 7 to 9 at night.



*MEDICAL.*

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HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENGTH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphilod diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

**KIDNEY, BLADDER.**

*Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins.* In all these conditions, R